B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 197 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
30th	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	29,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,971
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,022
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,402

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced farra.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	3,285
26th „	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Aug. ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a. m.
20th „ ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa. 4-15 p. m.
22nd „ ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via. Karachi 1 p. m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kame-yama	4469	20th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Koto-rii	5901	28th „	11th Sept.
† Aki Maru.	K. Oka moto	6023	15th Sept.	29th „
Tokushi-ma Maru.	N. Somi-yama	5697	28th „	12th Oct.

* Passenger Accommodation..
†Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. :—20279; Telegrams :—"YUSEN"

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 169
Telephone No. 1228.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE MOGUL LINE

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA" 4922 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 5th September, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line.

18th Aug. 1924.
16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent

Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.

SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.

Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

To be had o :—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Charni Road,
THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COY., French Bridge,
THE STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, And other principal Motor Dealers.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99 955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75.000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Sabha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and any description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

WHERE TO BUY
SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED Dhoties
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE Mulls
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

Sold in Bales at : THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at :—THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

INSURANCE.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
AN ATTRACTIVE ASSURANCE
WHICH SECURES

(1) A provision for the family on the assured's death whenever that may occur

(2) A refund in addition under certain conditions of a large part of the premiums paid should the assured not live to himself draw the cash benefit

(3) And on the assured surviving this specified period he will receive an immediate cash payment of an amount equal to the full sum originally assured, and will also receive a fully paid up policy for the same amount payable at death on which no further ordinary premiums will be due

WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE ON APPLICATION TO

National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld.
6 & 7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA
OR TO K.V. VAIDYANATHAN
Branch Secretary,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
3rd Floor, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ... Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ... Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH AND CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KAPADIA Building,
Ardeshir, Dadi Street, Bombay.
F. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

ROOFING
Roofing that will not leak, is cool, permanent, easy to erect and cheap. What you want is "Italit" corrugated sheets with a 6" pitch.
"ITALIT" is an advance upon all previous forms of Asbestos Cement Sheeting—at the same time it is cheaper—6 annas per sq. foot. nett.
Heatly & Gresham Ltd.
204, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MAN, having full knowledge of Cinema Film business. Only competent persons need apply with testimonials to Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
A R11005

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a firm of manufacturing chemists. Apply stating age and salary required to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R10989

WANTED—A competent GODOWN KEEPER for Oil Mills, knowing Gujarati and English. Apply sharp to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10087

WANTED—A GILDER for a First Rate Press in Bombay. Only efficient men with long past experience in the line need apply. Apply stating previous experience and enclosing testimonials to Box No. 445 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20450

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R11019

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street
C R10952

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson & Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

BIG GODOWNS TO BE LET at Jail Road, Narsingpura, at low rents. Apply ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni.
C R10992

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, M. Lakhani Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence.
C R11020

TO LET—One Airy FLAT in Harbour View adjoining Apollo Hotel at Colaba and one Airy Flat in Bank Street, opposite Old Customs House, near Imperial Bank. Apply personally between 12 and 2 (S.T.) at His Highness The Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Bombay.
C R11010

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "the Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
19926

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL BOILER, 125 to 150 lbs. pressure and a Three rolls Calendar new or second hand in working order. MEMUDJEE ALIJEE, Panchpipli, AHMEDABAD.
K R11009

WANTED.—One 9/8 Beam WARPING MACHINE with creul for at least 500 bobbins and clock Indicator complete either second hand or new in good working order. Please write to the SECRETARY The Khalsa Spg. Wvg. Mills DELHI.
K R204140

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—An ALVISTA CAMERA, 2nd hand, please state specification as to lens size electric with lowest price to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10979

WANTED—LEASE of a small building or shed in Dadar or neighbourhood, where installation of a small boiler 10 H. P. and electric motor may be permitted by Municipality. Apply stating rent to Box No. 439, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10990

SPORTS.

FINDING WINNERS!—The necessity of method as regards Finding Winners is so obvious, even the Bookmaker uses a System, every up-to-date Business uses one, then why not the Backer? Read the Best testimonials about my system in the "Chronicle," dated 31st July, and get it to-day. Apply Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S R11047

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED— A CAPITALIST to start a Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10995

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE DURABLE FANCY SILKS charges moderate, samples sent on receipts of two annas Postages TILS S. S. TANDON SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Shahjahanpore. U. P.
T R10996

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Fliccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

APPLY Post Office Box 997, enclosing one rupee for "A FORM" if you wish to mortgage or sell your property.
N R11018

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is drawn to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announcing the subjects for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st August, 1924. C20344

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., K.C.S.I. and Mr. F. C. Annesley, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.
Bombay, 10th July, 1924. C20153

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in consequence of a declaration of a dividend of 50 per cent by the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (In Liquidation) no further payments of 50 per cent to Creditors of that Bank will be made by the Imperial Bank of India.

S.A.H. SITWELL.
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
Calcutta, Aug. 16th 1924. C20474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that nine Bombay Port Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Ltd., and now standing in the name of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) SURENDRANATH TAGORE.
General Secretary,
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned.
C. PITSEY GAY,
Ag. Chief Accountant.
Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan.	Value Rs.
6265—6273	1908	9,000

C20471

THE DARBHANGA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, opposite Railway Station, Navsari on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1924, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To pass Resolution mentioned in the Report of the Directors regarding the surrender of shares and the Lease of Machinery from Mr. E. K. Palia.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retired by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Haribhai G. Desai, Sevaklal R. Desai, R.J. Garda and Mir Pireshaheb H. as Directors of the Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of August, 1924, to the 2nd day of September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
THE NEW TEXTILE CO.,
Managing Agents.
Navsari, 20th July, 1924. C20466

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustom Building No. 29, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1924, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1924. C20465

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KANJI HADHU, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff, who till his death resided at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GANGBAI, widow of Kanji Hadhu, of Bombay, Jain Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of August, 1924.
KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL
Petitioner's Attorneys.

A true Copy.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL
Petitioner's Attorneys. C20470

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 674 of 1922.

THE NEW PIECE GOODS BAZAR CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1.) MADHAVDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kathia Bazar, outside the Fort; (2.) MAGANLAL NATHOOBHOY SINGHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bharucha Building at Princess Street, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

Prohibitary Order issued pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Chambers on 24th August, 1922.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominion beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To, The Sheriff of Bombay Greeting: Whereas the Plaintiffs abovenamed have applied for execution of the Decree of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 3rd day of August, 1922, by attachment and sale inter alia of the Right, Title and Interest of the 1st Defendant abovenamed Madhavdas Haridas in the lease of shop No. 740/555 in Dharmraj Gully in the Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay.

Now We command you to prohibit the said 1st defendant Madhavdas Haridas from transferring assigning or charging his right, title and interest in the said lease in any way.

And we further command you to return this warrant on or before the 22rd day of January, 1925, with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 22rd day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 23rd day of January, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C20456

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1566 of 1924.
Coram: Mulla J.
23rd June, 1924.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Messrs. RUPCHAND TARACHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Merchants on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of the deceased Umar Haji Ahmed and Abu Bakar Haji Ahmed. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

(1) ABU BAKAR HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort, (2) JAINABAI, daughter of Umer Haji Ahmed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem, (3) ABU BAKAR HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort, the defendants 2 and 3 being the heirs and legal representatives of Umer Haji, deceased, (4) HAJI IBRAHIM NOORMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, claiming to be the Sole Executor under the alleged Will of Mariambai, daughter of Haji Ahmed residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort and (5) ABU BAKAR HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Mariambai daughter of Haji Ahmed. ..... Defendants.

UPON Motion of Mr. M. V. Desai, Advocate for the Plaintiffs made this day and upon reading the Plaint herein and the affidavit of Rupchand Tarachand affirmed on the eleventh day of June Instant it is ordered that the defendants do within four days after service hereof upon them or their attorneys appear and show cause if any they have, why pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property mentioned in the plaint herein with all necessary powers to hold and manage the same and why pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants should not be restrained from dealing with or disposing of the said property.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-third day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

This 7th day of July, 1923.
Rule Nisi drawn on application of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

Certified to be a true copy
This 7th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT DURGA STREET MAHIM ON THE SEA-SHORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors, Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th of January, 1921, and 15th day of July, 1922, respectively and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the Mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will 10-Days WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent and newly assessed land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon situate, lying and being at Durga Street at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 3577 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9, 10, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 135, New Nos. 11847, 11848, 11849, 11850, 11851, 11854, 11855, 11856 11857, 11858, 11859, 11860, 11861, 11862, 11863 and 16639, Old Survey Nos. 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and New Survey Nos. 1/51, 13/51, 11/51, 14/51, 17/51, 16C/51, 16A/51, 16B/51, 15/51, 18A/51, 19/51, 2/49 and bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 1693 to 1696 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5279, (1), 5294 5295, 5297, 5298, 5299, (1), 5300, 5305, 5306, 5307 and Street Nos. 19, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46 and 47 and bounded on the East by a private passage partly by the property of J. D. Cruz, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, on the West partly by seashore and partly by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on the North partly by the cart of Dwarkanath Bhawoo, partly by Government ground and on the South partly by the property of the said Abdulla Miya Ahmed Khandwani, partly by a public passage and partly by the said Mahomedan Burial ground.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.)

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground and newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Durga Street, Mahim, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land under Old No. 8, New No. 11847, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 1/51 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1695 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5299 (2) and Street No. 39 (A) and bounded on the East by the public street, on the West and North by the cart of Dwarkanath Bhawoo and on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

Under instructions from E. Holt Esqr., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 4860 of 1923 (Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd.—V/s.—M. Nageseth and Sons), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

One Drawing Frame, and six Twist ring spinning frames.

For further particulars apply to Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd., at Shah-i-Bagh House, Wittet Road Ballard Estate, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st Aug. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 460-464, 466: 27: 488-490 492, 498-500, 510, 512-522, 456-460, 450, 454, Case Nos. 8, 13 14, 16, 17, 18; 19; 98; 99: Parel Road Tulsirampada Lalbag.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TELWADY IN VITHALWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagor Jagganath Lakhmidas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1924, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th November, 1916, and the further charge dated 16th February 1918, and both made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land or the Pension and Tax Freehold tenure situate at Telwady in Vithalwady without the Fort of Bombay together with message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 65 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638 New Survey No. 8/1462 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1532 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 1704 and Street No. 33 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Amba Amtha but now by a common passage leading to the well and privy and beyond that by the property of Navalchand Keshavchand, on or towards the South by the property of Manji Keshav, on or towards the West by the said common passage and beyond that by the temple of Shri Narayen and on or towards the East formerly by the property of Joshi Narotam Pitamber; but now of Ambabai Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DINNING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM HOUSEHOLD MADE TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC., BY ORDER OF THE CONCERNED AND AT THEIR ACCOUNT AND RISK.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAR, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes, electric table lamps and fans, marble table phonograph and Records year winding clocks, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious Jewellery of Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets ear-ring booties rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, toranhars, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, OFF ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, are lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating, wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers large desks, show cases, stands typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm.

The property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24972.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL MILL MACHINERY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vishnu Bhasker Gokhale & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the Machinery of the Oil Mill at Love Lane, Mazagaon, which consists of two Holland Expellers, two Seed crushing machines, Filter Press, Boiler, Tanks, Dynamo Pulleys, Belting, Shafting, Seed cleaning machinery ets., etc., and which mill is complete and was running in January, 1924, and was closed on account of dispute between the parties.

The above machinery will be on view four days before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS JAVA SUGAR (WHITE.)

By order of Messrs. Suzuke and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Mahomed Ismail, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1924, at 1 p.m (S.T.) at the Shop of Messrs. Hussein Abdul Rehman and Co:—

25 Tons (251 Bags) Java Sugar (White).
Marks S.Z.K., Made in Java of July Shipment, arrived Bombay per S.S. "Pasha."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1924.

MESSRS MUSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, and nickel cupro ingots, great coats, dhurries, coats warm, shirts, blouses serge etc., brass, copper, aluminium cooking pots, pillows hospital feather bunting crimson, pawlins 30' x 30' saws, lamps, cloth American green, stoves, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, harrows wheels, table cloth green, weights anvels, cordage cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, Web Jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, tools, files, cloth rags, thread cotton, thread linen, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, basins, drums, scales of sorts, knives, spoons, basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT

The Prisoner of Zenda

ANTHONY HOPE'S

GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW—and FRIDAY.
ONLY THESE THREE DAYS REMAIN TO SEE
the mighty and Glorious Universal Picture

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

THE CONCLUDING SIX PARTS. PLEASE NOTE—

THIS FILM IS NOT TO BE REPEATED IN BOMBAY.

You might perhaps be thinking of seeing it later when it might be repeated—but you will sadly be disappointed. For

FROM SATURDAY NEXT

will commence a Superb

GOLDWYN DRAMA

Featuring

POLA NEGRI

SO DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE OFFERED TO YOU FOR THREE DAYS

or you will simply be sorry for it.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR

CINEMA Phone No. **NOVELTY** CINEMA 40106.

Has the Pleasure to Present To-Night and This Week

Daily At 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.

THE EXTRA-ORDINARY HISTORICAL SUPER-JEWEL

Miss Kaisar as Begum

Photography by Ramrao Anandkar

In 7 Jewel Reels

Miss Dularee as Gajra

Poona Raided

Produced by "the Deccan Pictures Corporation" of Bombay.

Story & Direction by **Bhargavram Warerkar**

Excellent Settings, Drapery & Photography!

A COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE

Enacted by Deccani, Bengali, Mahomedan & Parsi Actors!

Featuring

DAINTY MISS KAISAR
AND SMART MISS DULAREE!

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM

This week Presents

Narsinh Mehta.

Times and Rates as Usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"NAVI-SETHANI"
Daily four shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
HURRICANE HUTCH
IN
MANY ADVENTURES

Hurricane Hutch the famous Stunt King appears in a story full of mystery and intrigue and hair-raising exploits. He is usually seen in serial pictures and this is his first feature. It was produced in England and is a succession of thrills—a jump from a motor car to a motor cycle going at full speed—a leap from a bridge on to a railway engine tearing past—a film packed with excitement.

7 REELS OF THRILLS

PATHE GAZETTE

FELIX
THE CAT

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"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

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"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
With MARTHA MANSFIELD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon shows signs of revival and rainfall has extended in the Peninsula and the Western Himalayas. Weather is slightly suspicious in centre of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Kumaon and the East Punjab Hills and the Konkan, and local in Assam Hyderabad South Madras and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat and the South Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur and Simla one; Trichinopoly one and a half; Coimbatore one; and Ballary three quarters.

Forecast:—No great change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, August 18.

The United Provinces. (Aug. 16th:) Central Circle. Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal. Cotton is poor. Rainfall is excessive in many parts of the circle. Cotton crop is being damaged.

The North Eastern Circle: August 16th. Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal.

BENGAL: Week ending the 15th August 1924. Seasonable rain fell throughout the Province. Transplantation of winter Paddy is in full swing. The Progress of the operation so far is satisfactory. Harvesting of autumn crops is proceeding fairly except in flooded tracts. The standing crops are doing fairly well.

Behar and Orissa, August 15th. Excepting some favourable showers in most parts of Orissa the weather and crop conditions have remained much the sameo as in the previous week. The areas under sugarcane, cotton and sesamum are estimated at 200700, 74300 and 128300 acres respectively in the first forecast but the sowings of cotton and sesamum are not yet completed as reported by the District Officers. The outturn of sugarcane is preliminarily estimated 75 per cent of the normal and the condition of the standing cotton and sesamum crops is reported to be fair to good.

Assam, August 18th. Prospects of sugarcane, cotton, winter rice and outturn of autumn rice, jute and tea are fair.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 19th August 1922	June 1st to 19th August 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 04	26 10	60 30	57 44
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 06	29 04	55 26	59 58
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 04	25 43	56 28	62 79
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			60 63	55 44

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August. 18

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.728	
Temperature of Air	83.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	79%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9	
Minimum " "	79.0	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, SSW S.W	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	150	miles,
Fall of Rain	0.03	inches,
Total fall during month	1.88	"
Do. do. year	26.09	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th August	0.01	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Amoala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southern districts. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana. Mount Abu reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal.

Gujrat, Kaithawar and Central India west.—Surat has had 0.37" of rain and Veraval 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Indore. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.22" of rain and Chanda 0.26". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northeast of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Akola only.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.24" of rain, Marmagao 0.19" and Karwar 0.32". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87.9 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 79.6 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.50" of rain Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was highly than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in Berar, the east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana, Gujarat and Kaithawar and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.18", Bellary 0.76", Trichinopoly 1.65" and Coimbatore 0.98".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the August 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in Upper Burma and remains general elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the east United Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Akyab three inches; Moulmein one and a half; Bassein, Mavmyo one; Toungoo, Bhamo, Myitkyina two; Silchar, Cox's Bazar one; Darjiling, Barisal one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Dalhousie two; Hanamkonda two; Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	?	4.14	?
Rawalpindi	..	16.90	15.96	+0.94
Lahore	..	11.84	10.59	+1.25
Hissar	..	5.07	7.81	−2.74
Ambala	..	12.00	16.03	−4.03
Delhi	..	10.08	15.52	−5.46
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	12.64	16.17	−3.07
Mainpuri	..	21.09	15.19	+5.90
Jhansi	..	33.40	23.41	+9.99
Cawnpore	..	35.11	20.44	+1476
Allahabad	..	28.31	23.46	+4.85
Sind—				
Jacobaba	..	0.28	1.99	−1.71
Karachi	..	2.02	5.15	−3.13
Rajputana—	..			
Ajmer	..	12.28	13.08	−0.80
Jaipur	..	20.72	14.89	+5.83
Kotah	..	31.43	18.06	+1337
Mount Abu	..	0.14	26.86	40.98	−1412
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	10.32	−6.85
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	0.15	8.27	13.93	−5.66
Rajkot	..	14.03	18.92	−4.91
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.07	6.10	13.68	−7.58
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	0.37	26.93	30.20	−3.25
Ahmedabad	..	..	15.55	21.72	−6.17
Deesa	..	0.01	13.80	16.78	−2.98
Central India West—	..			
Neemuch	..	?	18.16	?
Indore	..	13.99	20.61	−6.62
Central Provinces—	..			
Jubbulpore	..	43.46	36.04	+7.42
Saugor	..	24.25	29.59	−5.34
Hoshangabad	..	25.12	31.44	−6.32
Khandwa	..	10.05	17.85	−7.80
Akola	..	9.64	18.86	−9.22
Amraoti	..	0.22	11.08	19.14	−7.59
Nagpur	..	17.97	29.56	−1159
Chanda	..	0.26	18.74	31.80	−1306
Raipur	..	18.98	32.05	−1307
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	0.04	26.10	51.96	−2586
Ratnagiri	..	0.24	77.47	75.20	+2.27
Mormugao	..	0.19	79.50	72.24	+7.26
Karwar	..	0.32	98.61	89.91	+8.70
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..		4.95	10.98	−5.93
Ahmednagar	..		5.41	9.94	−4.53
Poona	..		6.14	14.49	−8.35
Sholapur	..		4.11	11.63	−7.52
Bijapur	..		0.83	7.15	−6.32
Belgaum	..		35.11	31.57	+3.54
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..		8.49	14.64	−6.15
Nizamabad (Indur.)			8.24	21.86	−1362
Hyderabad	..	0.50	14.37	15.05	−0.68
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	0.18	112.59	88.26	+2433
Calicut	..	..	122.88	75.47	+4741
Cochin	..	0.01	110.82	59.73	+5109
Ceylon—				
Columbo	..	..	24.59	15.11	+9.48
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	..	10.59	15.45	−4.86
Bellary	..	0.76	3.29	5.21	−1.92
Cuddapah	..	0.01	0.34	10.34	−4.00
Madras	..	0.05	9.80	8.53	+1.33
Bangalore	..	0.09	12.12	10.27	+1.85
Coimbatore	..	0.98	20.73	3.80	+1693
Trichinopoly	..	1.65	5.41	4.63	+0.78
Negapatam	..	..	1.60	5.47	−3.87

SUGAR FACTORIES IN JAVA

Despite predictions of large production and low prices for the early future, capital is not lacking for the extension of the sugar industry in Java if authority can be obtained for increasing the cane-growing area. This was illustrated at a recent conference held under the chairmanship of the resident of Cheribon for the purpose of considering applications to establish sugar factories in that district, from which sugar culture heretofore has been excluded. The request that occupied the foreground at this conference was that of the Handelsvereeniging Amsterdam, whose representative came before the resident with the statement that this concern had at its disposal fifty million gulden (dol. 20,000,000) which they were prepared to devote to the building of five new sugar factories in western Java, preferably in the department of Indramajoe. If this request could not be granted, they would be obliged to try to place this capital in some other country.

Considerable opposition developed to opening up Indramajoe to sugarcane, as it was asserted that such a move would upset the economic balance of the western part of the island. It was held to be undesirable to displace rice culture in that district, because Indramajoe is the rice magazine for the whole Cheribon residency and is a sure dependence in times of scarcity, rendering it unnecessary to import rice from foreign countries. In the end a compromise was reached. Permission was given to erect one new sugar factory at Djatibarang, with option for a second and also for establishment of a third at the rail terminal Haoergeulis, where there is still some virgin land and where the rice terrains will not be encroached upon.

The Handelsvereeniging Amsterdam has requests pending also for sugar concessions covering 70,000 bouws (125,000 acres) in the Lampongs, Sumatra. This concern has engaged the services and Dr. Ph. van Harreveld, Director of the Sugar Experiment Station, to make a survey of north-east Sumatra to determine whether that region is suitable for sugar culture. The Amsterdam company is not alone among the big concerns that are seeking new locations. The Pamanoekan and Tjiasemlandon concern have received concession for growing cane in Kawang, and are preparing to spend large sums in erecting new factories and constructing irrigation works. The Straits and Sunda Syndicate have plans under way to build a new factory in the Jokjakarta district. Since the opening of the Bonorang district to cane culture the Syndicate is turning its attention to that region also, where sugar enterprises await the decision of the irrigation officials as to how much water will be available.—"Commerce."

INDIA'S RAW COTTON & PIECE-GOODS.

The July issue of the "Monthly Record" of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce contains an article by Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner, London, on India's trade in raw cotton, her imports of cotton piecegoods and the production of her mills over a series of years. The piecegoods figures have all appeared in these columns at one time or another, but Mr. Lindsay puts them in a new setting which increases their value to those who wish to understand why Lancashire trade with India has fallen off heavily since the war. The main causes, of course, are (1) the advance in the cost of cloth, which greatly exceeds the rise in the value of India's agricultural products, (2) the increase in the output of the Indian mills and (3) the progress which Japan has made in competition with Lancashire goods.

Mr. Lindsay gives the average imports and Indian production, in thousands of yards, of pre-war and for war periods and also the totals for each later fiscal year, ending on the 31st March. The following table, which we take from his fuller ones, shows the extent to which imports from all sources have fallen and the advance which Indian mills have made. In regard to the latter figures it should be explained that in 1923-24 India exported 165,000,000 yards of her own makes of cloth, and that the amount retained for home use was consequently less than the imports, although the disparity was certainly a great deal less than in the pre-war years. The table shows, however, how foolish it is to talk of imposing a prohibitive tariff upon imports while the country's productive capacity is so much below its needs:—

Imports (000's omitted).

	Pre-war	War
Grey	1,331,017	904,874
White	854,255	518,899
Coloured	631,552	386,277
Totals	2,616,824	1,810,044
	1922-23	1923-24
Grey	931,024	703,956
White	402,491	415,357
Coloured	243,789	347,493
Totals	1,577,304	1,466,806

Indian Mills' production.

	Pre-war	War
Grey and White	854,141	1,065855
Coloured	251,353	378,187
Totals	1,105,494	1,444,042
	1922-23	1923-24
Grey and White	941,775	1,086,501
Coloured	138,279	477,035
Totals	1,080,054	1,563,536

Japanese supplies to India in the last pre-war years averaged 2,559,000 yards of grey in the war years 81,171,000 yards, and 1923-24 96,172,000 yards. The coloured goods from the same source averaged 521,000 yards before the war and 13,095,000 during the war, and in 1923-24 they amounted to 23,422,000 yards. The progress which these figures show is certainly remarkable, especially as no Continental country has done very much, but the Japanese totals are still a long way below those of Lancashire.

Commenting upon his cotton production table, Mr. Lindsay says:—

"It will be seen that India's production of raw cotton, which averaged four million bales a year during and before the war, increased to nearly six million bales as a result of the stimulus of high prices at the end of the war. Production fell off during the succeeding slump, but has revived again to a figure 25 per cent. in advance of the pre-war average—namely, a little over five million bales. Exports are normally between two million and three million bales, but the latter figure has been exceeded during the past two years as a result of high prices due to the shortage of American cotton."—"Capital"

AMERICAN COTTON.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture has recently made a study of the cost of producing cotton in 1923. About 2,519 reports were received from farmers in the cotton belt. There were wide differences in the cost of production reported, but one group of 407 reports with an average yield of 124 pounds per acre, is assumed to represent most closely the general conditions in the cotton belt during 1923. In this group the gross cost of production per acre was $32.52. The value received for the cottonseed amounted to $5.13 per acre, the net cost of production per acre, thus amounting to $27.39, or 22 cents per pound. The average price received by the farmers of this group per pound of lint was 30 cents, or $36.48 per acre.

WORLD CROP.

The Department of Agriculture has revised its estimated cotton production for the last season, that of 1923-1924, by reducing it 200,000 bales, making its present estimate of world production last season about 18,900,000 bales of 478 pounds each. An accompanying statement said:

It is unlikely that competition from new cotton areas in foreign countries will be a serious factor in world cotton trade in the immediate future. There probably will be a considerable increase in cotton acreage outside the United States should the present price level continue for the next two or three years, but the more important potential cotton areas are remote from Continental markets and located in countries having more or less primitive agriculture.

A 10 per cent increase over last year's acreage is expected in Egypt. This would mean an area of 1,800,000 acres for the 1924-25 crop. The American regions most talked of for increased cotton production are the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Uganda. The potential acreage in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has been estimated at 1,400,000 acres, and for Uganda together with Kenya Colony and Tanganyika at about 1,250,000 acres. Much of this area, particularly in Uganda and the Sudan, will require irrigation and there is some question whether the fountain waters of the Nile will be sufficient without decreasing the supply for Upper and Lower Egypt.

Australia has shown a large increase in cotton production during the past few years, but the total is still only a few thousand bales. Brazil is the most talked of cotton producing country in South America, but the potential areas are located largely in the interior river valleys where agriculture is primitive and transportation facilities poor.

The potential area in Argentina suitable to cotton growing without irrigation has been estimated at 14,000,000 acres, most of which is within easy distance of railway or river transportation. Inadequate seasonable labor supply, lack of gins, high freight rates and the presence of insect pests are all drawbacks to cotton growing in Argentina.

Extensive areas in the provinces of Sind and Punjab, India are suitable for cotton growing when properly irrigated, it is said. Because of dense population in India the food crops compete with cotton, but the price of cotton is a large factor in determining to what crop the acreage will be planted.—"Commerce and Finance".

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying 2 M/st D A 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.51-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 81.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.07.
London—Brussels Frcs 87.90.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Aug. 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/16 strong
Bar Gold £4.11.0 steady
Bar Silver Spot 33 13/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug.19.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/8
Bank Demand	1/5 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/16
Fcs, Demand	
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	230 1/2
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	166

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 18.

Christiania	17.06
Amsterdam	32.45
Switzerland	11.60
Belgium	21.40
Prague	152.00

London, Aug. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 81.70
Exchange on London in Germany 19,065,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 100.95

New York, Aug. 18.

Demand Bills 4.51.62

London, Aug. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 54 1/8
Berlin Cheques on London 33 13/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 13/16
Speculative buying—offerings are small Quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 18.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 18.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89½ plus 1/4
Victody Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/2 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchanged
Conversion Loan £77 7/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £100 7/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112¼ unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66½ —1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 1/2 —1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/7.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/12.

London, Aug. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 21/0.
Silver ready d. 33/13.
Silver forward d. 33/13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and America bought. China was a large buyer at lower rates.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—24—7—3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	24-6-6	24-8-3		24-6 6
Bhadrwa	24 2-6	24-4-0		24-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—6—0
Asho 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—80—7—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan	80-6 0	80-7-0		80-7-0
Bhadrwa	80-10-0	80-12-0		80-12-0

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 1—4—0
Asho 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 19.

A further sharp drop of 48 to 57 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation and continued general selling on reports of increased crop estimates. Liverpool has been reported 81 to 91 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Cesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 18th instant as follows:—

"Think that weather favours adequate yield. Prefer sales on rallies."

The weakness in America is due to increased crop estimates and it looks as though prices may go still lower, because an ultimate outturn of 13 million bales would certainly suffice for the world's requirements and is much more than appeared likely during the recent sharp advance. Locally prices are now beginning to be out of parity, but the Bazar is nervous as rain is now urgently required in many parts of the country, more especially in Khandesh and Kathiawar and some Berar districts. The future of the market is very uncertain and Bull operations look to us attractive only at lower prices.

In accordance with a further sharp decline reported from New York the Marwar Bazar opened at Rs. 512¼, i.e., Rs. 3¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April-May. At the opening, on buying by Marwari shroffs, the prices advancing to Rs. 513, declined gradually to Rs. 510 on Commission Houses selling. The values, then going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 509½ on Commission Houses selling and closed steady at Rs. 511¼ on general buying. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 511 and going up to Rs. 512¼ on buying by Marwari shroffs closed steady at Rs. 512 at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 491 and declined steadily to Rs. 486 on selling by Marwari shroffs. Around this level offices were buyers which caused an advance to Rs. 488 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 435.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and the off-take was limited for high class Berars and Moglai cotton and about 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 19.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	512
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	490
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	437

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	555	540	525	510
M G. Oomra No. 3	578	563	548	..
M G. Southerns	..	605	595	585
M G. Mathia	563	548	533	..
M. G. Khandesh	573	558	543	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 19

Fully Good Broach April/May	511
„ „ Bengal Dec./January	436
Fine Oomra „ Dec./Jan.	488
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	582

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

New York Market 18th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
26.12 Oct.	25.92—20		25.78—34	25.55	+57
25.45 Dec.				24.90	—55
25.34 Jan.			25.06—28	24.86	—48
25.65 Mar.				25.12	—53
25.85 May				25.28	—57

Telegraphic market advices:—Market easy. A little buying by Mills on decline. October highest 26.04 (10.80), lowest 25.34, (1.49 p.m.), range .70 points.

Liverpool Market 18th August, 1924

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
15.43 Oct.	14.75—68		14.68—75	14.52	—91
15.13 Jan.	14.56—57		14.41—72	14.25	—88
15.07 Mar				14.21	—86
14.98 May.	14.45—53			14.17	—81
Egyptian					
20.95 Nov.				20.05	—90
20.53 Jan.				19.65	—88

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 250,000. Light rains Abilene (Tex) dist., Fort Worth (Tex) dist., Memphis (Tenn.) Vicksburg (Missi), Arkansas. Heavy rains Atlanta (Ga) dist., Shreveport (La). Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Estimate condition Texas 63 per cent and Oklahoma 72 per cent" Commercial Appeal's estimate condition 65 per cent., crop 12,800,000.

(3) American cross rate 4.53 1/2, on Monday; 4.55 1/4 on Saturday. Continued selling. Steadied on good reports from New York. Some trade fixing call sales. Watkins estimate condition 66.8 per cent., crop 13,340,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300
Mid. American Spot Universal standard 16.75 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.75
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.63
January	24.95
March	25.20
New York Noon Call	
October	25.86
January	25 05
March	25.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	24.86
January	24.81

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Market declined in sympathy with New York due to bearish crop reports.

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	15.28 —.65
October	14.74 —.69
December	14.56 —.58
January	14.48 —.65
March	14.48 —.59
May	14.43 —.56
June	14.37 —.43
July	14.27 —.47

Egyptians November 20.40.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Aug. 18.

August	15.19 —.96
September	14.97 —.96
October	14.52 —.91
November	14.33 —.99
December	14.23 —91
January	14.25 —.88
February	14.22 —.88
March	14.21 —.86
April	14.19 —.83
May	14.17 —.81
June	14.00 —.80
July	13.97 —.77

Tone:—Barley Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

August	24.15 —.75
September	21.95 —.20
October	20.55 —.90
November	20.05 —.90
December	19.85 —.89
January	19.65 —.88
February	19.54 —.88
March	19.43 —.88
April	19.35 —.88
May	19.25 —.88
June	19.15 —.88
July	19.05 —.88

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

M. G., Bengal. "Good"	11.10
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.50
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.15
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.15
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.95
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.00
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.40
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.
COTTON.

New York, Aug. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Day's Exports to Continent 17,000
Futures at New York

October	25.55 —.57
December	24.90 —.55
January	24.86 —.49
March	25.12 —.53
Spot Cotton at New York	28.10 —.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.75 —.32
Futures at New Orleans	
October	24.72 —.60
December	24.70 —.59
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Silver Foreign mined	68 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 18.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/6.
Rozaria Santa Fe 83 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 55/6.
Tone:—Firm but quiet trade.
Australian Aug./Sept. buyers 57. Better trade.
Choice White Karachi paid for Sept. shipment 55, afloat 54/6 paid and for Aug./Sept. 55 value.
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. 54. value and for afloat 53/6 value.
Tone:—More inquiry.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. paid for July shipment to Portugal 53/3

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd. Contributory 355 xd, Central Bank 24 xd, Eastern 84 xd.

London, Aug. 18.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136 ex dividend.
National Bank of India Ltd. £44 3/4.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay Bold Aug./Sept. shipment at £22 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment at £19. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat at 54/6 and for September shipment to Liverpool at 55. In Barley, Cargo, afloat for Continent at 40/7½ and in Barley, Parcel, for Aug. shipment at 39/6

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 671/4, Bradbury 460, Century 347/8, Cent. India 491/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 227/8, Dawn 615, Edw. Sassoon 180, Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 923/12, Finlay 580, Globe 50, Gokak 92/8, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 356/4, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 132/8, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1000, Luxmi Cotton 4675 xd, Madhowji 290, Mathuradas 200, M. Petit 2700, Morarji 2490 n. New Great 312/8, New City 320, Pabani 317/8, Pearls 517/8 xd, Phoenix 470, Simplex 193/12, Swan 812/8, Swadeshi 547/8, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1730 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160 xd, Bombay Burma 305 xd, Bombay Burma N I 70 xd, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/13, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 55, Bundi Cement 10 xd, Katni ord 65, Katni def 175, New India Insur. 15/4, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Iron ord 15/4, Tata Iron def 45, Tata Hydro 717/8 xd and Scindia Steam 8/2.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 19

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	417-8	..	420
Bombay Cotton	460	..	460
Bombay Dyeing	460-68-12	71-4-672-8	672-8
Century	350-47-8	50-348-12	347-8
Nagpur	490	..	490
Colaba	162-8-60	61-4-160	1-0
Crescent ex-divi.	225	228-12	227-8
Indore ex-divi.	355	356-4	356-4
Kohinoor	1000	..	1000
New Great	307-8-10	310	312-8
Pearl ex-divi.	510-11-4	16-4-518-12	518-12
Phoenix	467-8	..	470
Bharucha	102-8	..	102-8
Simplex	192-8	195	195
Swan ex-divi.	795	..	812-8
Swadesh	545	545	547-8
Pabani ex-divi.	315	..	317-8
Fazal ex-divi.	920-18-12	922-8	922-8
Mathuradas	200	..	200
Tata Mill	187-8	..	190
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	110	..	110
Madhavji	230	..	231-4
Finlay ex-divi.	580	..	580
Gokak	95	..	95
Edward Sassoon	175	..	180
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	160	..	160
Bombay Burma Old	303-12	..	305
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6	..	90
Bombay Steamer Ordy	53-12	..	55
Bundi Cement	10-4	..	10-4
Central E. Mining	25-12	—	25-8
Indian Cement	43-12	..	43-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-	..	15-4
Tata Steel Defd.	45	45	44-6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 19, (6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	7 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	7 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	87 0 0	17 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 1 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 10 0	
Wheat Sept.	8 1 0	
Linseed. May	13 14 6	
Linseed, Sept.	13 12 6	
Groundnuts, Bold D/G.	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso.	88 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	17 0 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5 14 6	

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with fair demand and moderate offerings at £20½ sellers for Aug./Sept. and at £19.—for Jan/February, paid and sellers.

Cotton seed Bombay Aug./Sept. buyers £10.8.

Castorseed Bombay closed firm but quiet at £29 8/8 Aug/Sept. value

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers £21½

Rapeseed, Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £21 3/4

Rapeseed Brown cawnpore Aug./Sept. sellers £20½

METALS.

London, Aug. 18.

English best Selected Copper £66½
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 11/16
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8
Tin Block £257
Tin Block £257

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. buyers £22 1/4.
Tone—Firm and mode inquiry.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
Raw Linseed August Done 41.4.0
Raw Linseed Sept/Dec. Done and Buyers 40.9.0.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 19.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay Aug 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	68	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	0	0
Copper	2/	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		60	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		68	8	0
„ „ „ to 1,		69	0	0
„ „ „ 1 1/4		68	0	0

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 18.

Barley, Karachi Aug./Sept. buyers for Cargo, 89/6 afloat 40/7 1/2 paid to Continent.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 18.

Para Fine Hard Rubber Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14.
Plantation First Latex Crepre Aug. 13 3/4 quieter after firm.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 18.

Freight of Coal. Cardiff to Bombay 15

JAVA SUGAR

London, Aug. 18.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 22/4½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/4½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/9½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/9½
Tone: Steady but small demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co., Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 19 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices have dropped by 4 annas per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,600 bags, showing a good record of off-take.

Our Forward Market recorded a drop of a pence or two in yesterday's prevailing levels (Java Sugar. Forward prices). Continental Beet Sugar prices for November-December shipment have also declined by 2d. per cwt. Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices remaining unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 20/6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment, Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July, Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment August-September, Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment October-December, Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment November-December, Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment August or September, Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment September or October, Sh. 20/16 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment October-November-December, Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

THE MAILS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd, instant have been delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 19.

	per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan ..No.	40—1	1	9	0
„ „ ..No.	42—2	1	14	0
„ „ ..No	20	1	2	9
„ „ ..No	32	1	7	0

Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Aug. 1924.

Cotton	295 Bales
Wheat	10,698 cwts
Linseed	6 311 „
Rape, etc	2,373 „
Gingellyseed	453 „
Poppyseed	166 „
Groundnuts	2,989 „
Castorseed	3,804 „
Rice	655 „
Myrabollams	255 „
Cottonseed	18,418 „
Mowraseed	301 „
Gram	4,328 „
Juwar	631 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	2,671 „
Bajri	2,676 „
Coal	4,880 Tons

ESSENTIALS OF DEMOCRACY.

UNITY, FRATERNITY AND DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

VISION OF FUTURE INDIA.

SIR LESLIE'S ADDRESS TO NEW GRADUATES.

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay, for conferring degrees was held on Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. at the University Hall, H. E. the Chancellor presiding. The Fellows collected at the University Library and at 5-45 p.m. the procession started towards the Hall, headed by the Fellows followed by the members of the Legislative Bodies, Syndics, deans, the vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. When the procession came near the steps of the apse, it halted and formed a double line. The Chancellor and vice-Chancellor advanced to their seats followed by the University officers and the Fellows saluted the Chancellor as they passed.

The Chancellor having conferred degrees and presented medals to successful graduates the Registrar read the Syndicate's report.

The Chancellor then addressed the Convocation.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address delivered by His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Chancellor of the University of Bombay:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Senate of the University of Bombay, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my privilege, as Cancellor of the University, to deliver to you the Convocation address, and I do so with considerable hesitation on this, the first opportunity I have of meeting you.

I should be departing from precedent if I were to speak to you on the needs of the University of Bombay, as I see them, and I fully realize that, in doing so, I should not only be doing what I ought not to do, but I should earn and deserve the righteous indignation of the Vice-Chancellor who is the Chairman of the University Reforms Committee. I must therefore content myself with saying that I echo the hope of all interested in Education that the recommendations of the Committee will lay the foundation stone of a sound, practical and comprehensive scheme of University education in the Presidency. I therefore follow the precedents set me by former Chancellors and address you on one subject, and I have chosen as my text the one word "Democracy"—a word too often abused, misunderstood and utilized on inappropriate occasions.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS.

Before speaking on democracy and democratic ideals with particular reference to India and Indian problems, I think we should enquire into the original use of the word. In political science, in early years, democracy signified that form of Government in which the people rules itself either directly or through representatives.

Aristotle, however, with his strong views on the degeneracy of Athenian democracy used the term democracy as mob rule meaning bad popular Government or ochlocracy, the rule of the mob. Since Aristotle's day, however, the word has resumed its natural meaning, but the Athenian democracy in Ancient Greece was always, even under the rule of Pericles, a highly exclusive form of Government. To-day we understand democracy to mean the highest form of modern representative Government under which it is true the people does not govern itself, but periodically elects those who shall govern on its behalf.

When deciding to address you on democracy I realized the dangers of the task. I am anxious to avoid controversial subjects and I therefore do not propose to refer at length to the political history of India, but I must, in speaking on a subject such as this, emphasize the fact that from the days of the East India Company's rule until to-day, there has been a consistent policy of steady progress towards a definite goal—democracy. Some will, more or less vehemently, assert that progress has been too slow. I am not here to-day to argue that question, but I do ask you to believe that the effort has been a real one and to recognize the fact that few, if any, nations in the world would have given such proof of the sincerity of their desire for real progress towards democratic government as was given by Englishmen in actually founding this very University amid the horrors of the Mutiny of 1857.

Democracy is not like a mushroom which springs up in the night. The British Parliament, known in affectionate terms by all Parliaments of the world as the Mother of Parliaments, has earned that term of affection, because it has gradually through the decades, generations, and centuries, framed its procedure and its work in accordance with the progressive views of the British public; so democracy in any country can only advance, in Tennyson's words to

"Freedom slowly broadening down
From precedent to precedent."

I am speaking to a large number of students, and I am sure they will forgive me if I say that youth is always idealistic, sometimes impatient, ever anxious for novelty, change, and experiment; but the students of to-day are the legislators and statesmen and popular leaders of to-morrow. India is now at the parting of the ways, and may I, with some political experience, urge you to be moderate, cautious, far-sighted in your political views. Do not be misled by enthusiasm and emotion, or by impracticable and fantastic dreams of a new Heaven and a new Earth. Any fool can destroy, but it is the statesmen who can build on foundations already laid, and carrying on from precedent to precedent constitute a truly democratic state. There is no short cut to the Golden Age. The future of the Motherland lies in your power, and I wish you fully to realize the heavy responsibility resting upon your shoulders.

Let me, however, investigate some of the conditions or qualities essential to the success of Democracy. The first is *Brotherhood*. Brotherhood is the keynote of the great oriental religions and no greater or better example can be found of what true Brotherhood means than the beautiful legend of the great saint and mystic Kabir. He admitted all alike as his disciples, and when he died, his Hindu and Mahommedan followers disputed whether his body should be buried or burnt. As they talked, the spirit of Kabir appeared in their midst, and told them to lift up his shroud. They did so, and found nothing but a heap of fragrant rose-petals, half of which the Mahommedans buried at Maghar and the rest the Hindus burnt on the banks of the Ganges.

Democracy knows no distinctions of creed, birth or race. "La Carriere ouverte aux talents", the tools to him who can use them, is her motto. Every private as Napoleon said, carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack. We must not demand from others, political or social privileges which we ourselves are not prepared to concede to our fellow-citizens. This is the lesson which we in Europe learnt in the trenches.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,
For he to-day that sheds his blood for me
Shall be my brother: be he ne'er so vile
This day shall gentle his condition.

A LESSON FOR INDIA.

This is a lesson which, believe me, India has yet to learn. Remember that Japan only began to rise to her unique position when the Samurai voluntarily renounced their hereditary privileges. India, too, can only rise by sacrifice, sacrifice of much that is picturesque and old and venerable. We cannot have it both ways. The knight in armour and the battlemented castle are picturesque enough in their way, but would make a poor show against the machine-gun and the howitzer. There can be no untouchability in a true democracy. And here your college education should have stood you in good stead. There is no democracy like a College, where, in class room and playing-field, we rub shoulders with all sorts and conditions of men, without distinction of caste or creed. Let us carry this lesson home with us to the larger spheres of life which lie ahead.

The second essential is *Unity*. The chief danger of democracy lies in the outbreak of those centrifugal tendencies which are never far below the surface in India. If India is to be truly democratic, she must be truly united. It was said of the Emperor Trajan that he united in himself the two most dissimilar qualities, Imperium et Libertas, rule and liberty, and we in India must learn this lesson too.—to give and take, to agree to differ on non-essentials and unite on essentials, to live and let live. You remember the magnificent vision of an India of the future which Tennyson puts into the mouth of Akbar,

"To gather, here and there,
From each fair plant, the blossom choicest grown,
To wreathe a crown, not only for the King,
But, in due time, for every Mussalman,
Brahmin and Buddhist, Christian and Parsee,
Through all the warring world of Hindustan."

This should be our vision, too, of India.—a land in which a man is an Indian first, and a Brahman or Maratha, Hindu or Muslim, Christian or Parsee afterwards.

And the last essential of democracy is a true conception of the *Dignity of Labour*. In the past, different occupations were assigned to different castes. Democracy knows no such distinction. We must get out of the habit of thinking manual labour is beneath us. We must do all we can to develop the vast natural resources of our country. There is no reason why a graduate should not drive a plough or a motor car. We have been told lately that industrialism is bad in itself. This is quite wrong. Industrialism, supervised and directed into the proper channels, is essential for national greatness. Your late Chancellor told you that James Watt did more for England than Mill or Burke or Macaulay. This is a hard saying, but a true one, and it is Watts rather than Macaulays whom India wants at present, if she is to rise to the full stature of nationhood. It was Watt and the much decried Industrial Revolution which a century ago provided England with the sinews of war, the £800,000,000 which she required in order to crush Napoleon, and this was only a tithe of what we spent to overthrow the Napoleon of the modern world in 1914-18. A pastoral country must always be the victim of the first aggressor, because it lacks the sinews of war. If India is to accomplish her high destiny, it will be because the graduate of the future is ready to put aside caste and book-learning and roll up his sleeves and till the soil. And here I should like to remind you that India's crying need to-day is not for Arts Colleges, but for scientific and vocational training. Our work in school and college must be permeated by the scientific method and outlook. Everything in the modern world is the work of science.

The problem for India is the old one of putting new wine into old bottles. You belong to a race which is in one respect unique,—it boasts of the oldest living civilization in the world. Before Rome established her capital among the Seven Hills, India had already flourished for many centuries. When Alexander the Great broke through the passes which guard your North Western frontier, he found a prosperous and well-governed land in front of him, compared with other countries of those days, and a land with a culture which view with the culture of any other state of that era. The mighty Roman Empire went to pieces fifteen centuries ago, and Greece is only a dim memory, but India still exists, in many ways but little altered, as the savants attached to Alexander's army found and described her. Your history is indeed something of which you may well be proud. It was Sir Philip Sidney who said that, when he heard the old song of Percy and Douglas, his heart was moved more than with a trumpet. I think any one who has studied the great pageant of Indian history may confess to a similar feeling. The annals of Indian chivalry, from the old, old days of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, to the Rajput heroes of Chitor, the exploits of Shivaji, the gallant Maratha cavalry on the stricken field of Panipat, and lastly, the magnificent achievements of our Indian regiments on the battlefields of 1914-18, these are notes, which, as Stevenson says, 'please the great heart of man.' Remember also your great administrators Asoka and Akbar, philosophers like Sankaracharya, dramatists like Kalidasa, who have achieved an international fame among the world's greatest men. Your sacred hymns, the Vedas, go back to the dawn of civilization: your great religious reformer, Gautama Buddha, was preaching when Greek and Persian clashed at Marathon and Salamis. You have at your very doors living relics of the culture and prowess of your ancestors in the cave temples of Karla and Elephanta and Ellora, the wonderful paintings of Ajanta, the delicate carvings of Mount Abu, the palace of the Peshwas and the frowning strongholds of the Marathas which crown the Ghats. All these should serve to place lofty ideals before your eyes. India has survived so many changes, the impact of so many alien civilizations, and taken and transmuted to her use much that is best in them. It is for you to see that your Motherland has a Future equal to her Past, that once more she adapts herself to new ideas without sacrificing her historic identity and individuality.

A PLEA FR DEFENCE OF COUNTRY.

And let me, in conclusion, put in one plea for an important aspect of Civic Life. I refer to the duty of the citizen of the democracy of the Future to learn to defend his country when attacked. Some time ago in response to an urgent call on the part of many Indians, Government decided to establish the University Training Corps and the Indian Territorial Force. These have, so far, hardly received the enthusiastic support which they deserved, and it is up to you young men to remove this reproach. There is a verse by Sir William Jones, himself the first English Sanskrit scholar, and one who knew and loved India well, which epitomizes what I have tried to bring home to you to-day:

What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements or labour-ed mound,
Thick walls, or moated gate,
No: Men, highminded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare, maintain.
These constitute a State.

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation and the retiring procession marched in reversed order.

INDIAN ART.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., has forwarded the following questions for the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly at Simla:—

1. (a) Have the Government seen the scheme for a Central Institute of Indian Art and Antiquities in London framed by the India Society?

(b) Have they promised any sympathy or support to the same?

(c) Will Government inform the House the scope of the scheme?

2. Will Government be pleased to state what has been done to Sir Aurel Stein's Collection from Tibet?

3. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Conference on Indian Art by India Society in London?

(b) What decision have Government taken about the Prix de Delhi as proposed at this Conference?

LETTER FROM THE INDIA SOCIETY.

The President of the Art Society of India has received the following letter from the India Society, London:—

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of the India Society to thank you for your letter of July 5th as well as the very interesting cuttings sent therewith. In future we will have pleasure in keeping you informed from time to time of our proceedings and I am sending you by the same mail a copy of the full account of the Conference and a lecture on the Indian Art Renaissance. Again thanking you,

Yours truly,
J. RITCHER.

It may be mentioned that this letter refers to the resolution of the Art Society of India on the encouragement to Indian art forwarded to the India Society about a month back.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND SCORES 332 FOR 6.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

7,000 spectators were present at the Oval this morning when the Fifth Test Match was resumed. The weather was cloudy and a heavy thunderstorm during the tea-interval partly submerged the pitch, causing play to be abandoned for the day after England had scored 332 for 6 wickets. When Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened England's innings, the wicket was damp and gave assistance to the bowlers, batsmen finding Pegler very difficulty to play. The fielding of the South Africans was excellent in the morning, but later in the day, Hendren, who was 92 not out at the close, was lucky in being missed three times. Sutcliffe scored the first five runs but was caught at the wicket without addition to the total. Hobbs and Hearne then became associated in partnership which lasted 63 minutes and together they carried the total to 72 before the second wicket fell. Woolley, who came in gave an exhilirating display driving and cutting beautifully. He was dismissed at 137 and lunch was taken without addition to the score, Sandham being 10 and Hendren nought.

On resumption the batsmen displayed caution against good bowling and over 100 runs were added before the next wicket fell, Sandham being caught at the wicket. He had played a careful innings, which included 5 fours. With Tate's advent the rate of scoring increased. He hit three boundaries in his first over, and sent up the third hundred with a lofty hit for six. The English innings had then lasted four hours and a quarter. Tate left at 326, and six runs later player left field for tea. During this break a heavy thunderstorm put an end to the play for the day. Hendren, who is 92 not out, has hit 11 fours.

Closing Score:—

ENGLAND: 1st Innings.

Hobbs, c Ward, b Pegler	30
Sutcliffe, c Ward b Nourse	5
Hearne, c Susskind b Pegler	35
Woolley b Carter	51
Sandham c Ward, b Nourse	46
Hendren not out	92
Tate b Carter	50
Gilligan not out	4
Extras	19
Total (for 6 wickets)	332

HENDREN'S EXCELLENT CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The start of the play in the Fifth Test Match at Oval was delayed till noon to-day by the wet wicket which when the play began kicked the ball chadly. Hendren scored his century in 140 minutes after which batsmen hit out freely. Four hundred was hoisted in 340 minutes. Hendren played an excellent allround cricket and displayed a very clean cutting and driving. His innings lasted 185 minutes in which he scored two overboundaries and fourteen boundaries. The downpour began at 12-55 and inundated the pitch when the lunch was being taken. There was a further heavy rain at 2-15 and the match was abandoned.

SCORES:

Hendren caught Nourse bowled Carter	142
Gilligan caught Nourse bowled Pegler	36
Tyldesley (not out)	
Strudwick (not out)	
Extra	23
Total for 8 wickets	421

TEST MATCH ABANDONED

Owing to heavy rain the Fifth Test Match has been abandoned.

It is understood that Gibson, one of the cricketers selected to tour Australia in the Autumn has declined invitation for business reasons.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Rain interfered with the play on all county cricket grounds to-day. The following were to-day's closing scores of cricket matches which started on Saturday:

Worcester versus Northampton.—Worcester's first innings totalled 176, Thomas took 5 for 42, Northampton made 124 in their first innings, Root taking 5 for 36.

Yorkshire versus Leicester.—Yorkshire's first innings closed for 112, Astill taking for 45. Leicester made in the first innings 71. Macaulay took 7 for 31. Yorkshire have made 78 for 1 in their second innings.

Hampshire versus Essex.—Essex's first innings totalled 204. O'Connor making 73. Kennedy took 6 for 60. Hampshire have made 124 for 4 in their first innings.

Somerset versus Surrey at Taunton.—Surrey have made 235 for 8 in their first innings, Peach making 64 and Jardine 62 not out.

Warwick versus Lancashire.—Lancashire have made 228 for 4 in their first innings Tyldesley contributed 100.

Derby versus Notts.—Derby's first innings totalled 224, Jackson scoring 103, Notts have made 12 for the loss of no wickets in their first innings.

There was no play to-day in the match between Gloucester versus Kent at Cheltenham.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

LOST IN SPECULATION.

BOY CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raghunath Premchand (18) was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 13,434-9-9.

Govindji Kalljanji, the complainant doing business as cloth merchant in Muljee Jetha Market, said that the accused was employed by him as a bill-collector. On examining his books of account, the complainant found that the accused had misappropriated different amounts to the extent of Rs. 13,434-9-9 during the period of two months from 1st June to 9th August.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had lost the money in 'Satta' in American Futures.

His Worship in view of the accused's youth sent him to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for two years.

BETTING ON AMERICAN FUTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Davalji Devji Thakkar was charged with receiving 'Satta' betting.

Deputy Inspector Sampson in the course of his evidence stated that on receipt of certain information, the police kept a watch on the accused's shop at Kalbadevi Road, on Monday. The accused was found receiving betting on American Futures and was arrested at 7 p.m. On searching the accused's shop, about Rs. 31 and a slip with bettings were found.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks.

A COACHMAN GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

Chiba Lala, a coachman was put up before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, on a charge of theft.

Deputy Inspector Sampson who prosecuted said that the accused was employed by the complainant Hargovindas Jamnadas Ramji as a coachman sometime back. The accused was dismissed from the complainant's service some ten days back. On Monday night at about 10 p.m. the accused, though dismissed from the complainant's service, took away his carriage and horse and drove the accused's sister and relations to Babulnath temple and returned the horse and carriage at about 12 p.m.

In answer to His Worship whether he was guilty or not the accused said that he could not see his way to plead guilty to the charge of theft since he only drove his people in his master's carriage. He, however, admitted that it was wrong on his part to do so.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment in view of his two previous convictions.

TENANT VERSUS LANDLORD.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, a tenant charged his landlord and rent farmer with wrongful restraint and criminal misappropriation.

Mr. Kapadia with Mr. Kampani appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The parties to the case were Kaliamuddi Abdulbai, the complainant and Jamnadas Parbhudas and Goverdhandas, the accused.

The complainant stated that he was in occupation of a room on the second floor of houses No. 67-73 in the Sutar Chawl Lane, of which Jamnadas was the contractor and rent-farmer carrying on his business with the assistance of Goverdhandas. As the complainant was served with a notice to vacate his room in order to carry out necessary repairs, he left the room with several of his co-tenants after locking his room. He had a locked wooden box, a wooden seesaw and several other things. This happened at the end of the last year. When he returned last May, he found his articles thrown outside the room and his wooden box broken open. Later on, the second accused took from the complainant Rs. 100 by way of arrears of rent, and promised to do his best to get him back his room. The tenant who was occupying the complainant's room refused to budge and so the accused returned Rs. 100 to the complainant. The complainant was asked to wait for some time, but as the accused failed to accommodate the complainant the present case was lodged.

Mr. Nariman's submission was that it was a case of misunderstanding between the tenant and his clients. The complainant had not told the accused about his intention of returning back. Moreover there was no motive proved on the part of the accused to keep out the complainant. The accused had tried his best to accommodate the complainant but the new tenants stood on their rights. The case was finally sharked as compounded on the accused's paying Rs. 500 to the complainant by way of compensation.

FIND OF A DEAD BODY.

On Tuesday morning at about six o'clock a dead body of a Mahomedan aged about 25 was found lying on the road at Khetwadi Back Road by a policeman. He had some injuries on his head and he was lying with his head downward. He is not identified yet though police have notified the public by "bataki."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

In the share market to-day jutes opened practically unchanged with quotations of Howrah and Clive quite maintained. The heavy prices stocks although not having many buyers were fully steady. Auckland, Barnagore, Bally and Union were good features. Coals hardly displayed any alterations. Gopalichuck had sellers and New Kessurgarh dropped one rupee. Teas continue in a fair demand at steady prices. Dessai and Parbuttia improved their quotation by ten points. Miscellaneous attracted little attention and only a small business resulted. Government securities were weaker owing to the new loan not having been fully subscribes. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/14, 5 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 104/6, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103/10.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank pref 93, Central Bank 25/4.

Railways:—Arrah Sasuram Light Railway 55.

Cotions:—Agra United 2/9, Dunbar 139, do pref 155.

Jutes:—Albion 470, Alliance 591, Angla India 390, Auckland 273/8, do pref 107/8, Bally 248, Barnagore 171, Belvedere 545, Birla 10/2, Clive 44/14, Craig 7, Dalhousie 440/8, Delta 528, Empire 56/8, Fort Gloster 918, Fort William 401, Gondalpara 935, Howrah 47/12, Hukumchand ord 11/4, Kamarhatty 602, Kankinarrah 453/8, Kelvin 800 Lansdowne 345, Lawrence 581, National 298 Northbrook 60, Orient 220, Reliance 60/4, Standard 438, Union 590, Waverley 9/2.

Coals:—Bansra 14, Bhalgora 10, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/8, Burrakur 37/4, Dunagurria 18, Equitable 21/12, Gopalichuck 16, Jaity West 6/6, Khas Jherriah 44, Lakurka 18/4, New Kessurgarh 13/8, New Manbhoom 45/8, Patmohna 3/2, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement Re 1, Indian Iron and Steel 32/8, Alpha General Insurance annas 5, B.I. Corporation ord 4/2, Ivan Jones 3/10, Spences Hotel 11/12, Carew and Co. 78.

Tea Companies:—Dessai and Parbuttia 369, Dhunseri 6/8, Doolahat 30, Dufflaghur 13/8, Gulma 14/8, New Samanbagh 35, Roonacherra 25/8, Rutema 17/2, Teen Ali 14/12, Tezpore 13 Tumsong 19/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-eighth pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of Bombay Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

Civil Justice Committee opens Bombay Sessions, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.

Harwood League—Division I—Bombay Gymkhana v B B R F A.

Official opening of the Headquarters, Bombay Boy Scouts Association on the Gymkhana Maidan (formerly Y M C A Hut) by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Provincial Chief Scout, at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Harwood League: Division I—R A 70 Co v G. I. P. (Parel)—Division II—Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v Colaba United (Oval).

FRIDAY, August 22.

S S "Narkunda" with mails of 7th instant due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 23.

The s.s. Naldera with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Rent Act Public Meeting, 4-30 p.m., Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 21 m. Sunset 7h. 3m.
Aug. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 25 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 0m.
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of 7th instant left Aden at noon on the 18th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S S "Clan Murdoch" left Liverpool on the morning of 17th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary says that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p.m. of the 8th day of October 1924 as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

VADANAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The Secretary of the above Mandal writes: Prizes are to be given to Students (boys and girls) of Vadanagara Nagar Caste studying in any primary or secondary school in Bombay and having the first rank in his or her class in the current month. Applications for the same should be sent to the Secretary, Vadanagara Nagar Mandal, at Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay, before 31-8-24.

FOR SPINNERS.

The Gujarat Prantik Samiti Khadi Bhandar Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road), has made arrangements to supply to spinners all sorts of accessories, slivers, spindles, wheels, carding instruments, etc., required for spinning.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The 15th anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama will be celebrated by the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at its premises today (Wednesday) at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) A conversazione will be held on the occasion, when old Iranian manuscrints and antiquities will be exhibited. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson will preside.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL.

A preliminary meeting of the Kathiawarees was held last Sunday on Frere Road with a view to starting the Kathiawar Praja Mandal. A managing committee was appointed of which Messrs. B. H. Gandhi, U. K. Oza, S. L. Gandhi, C. N. Shah and M. S. Trivedi were elected to work as secretaries. All communications relating to the Mandal should be addressed to Secretary, Kathiawar Praja Mandal.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V. "European Quartette."

One Step—I Love her and She loves me.
Blues—Songs of India.
Fox Trot—Why did I kiss that girl?
Waltz—Kilima
Fox Trot—Down on the Farm.
Waltz—The Arabs prayer.
One Step—Handel Wakes.

GOLD MOHUR MILL SITUATION.

The 500 weavers of the Gold Mohur Mill, who struck work on the 15th instant, were paid off on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday morning 160 of the strikers, however, resumed work unconditionally and they were taken by the management again as fresh hands.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Mathuradas Tricumji acknowledge the following subscription to South India Flood Relief:—

Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 2,500; Seth Amerchand Madhavji Rs. 1,001; through Mr. Tairsee, "Unasked" Rs. 500; Seth Hirji Ghelabhai Rs. 301; Seth Abdulla Bhai Lalji Charities Rs. 251; Seth Punja Thackersay Rs. 201; Seth Sale Mahomed Dhosani Rs. 201; Seth Karimbhai Lalji Sanjan Rs. 201; Seth Bhawanji Mulji Rs. 151; Seth Punja Karamsi Rs. 151; Seth Abdul Kader Bawala Rs. 125; An Auditor Rs. 101; Seth Laldas Purbhudas in memory of his sister-in-law Hemcooverbai Rs. 100; J. H. P. Rs. 11; Seth Dhanji Laxmidas Rs. 5; Seth Devji Khetsi Rs. 301; total Rs. 6,101.

Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 11,834.

Total Rs. 17,935.

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NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1924.

MINISTERS IN JUDGMENT.

The bureaucracy must be cursing the day when Sir Malcolm Hailey, in a moment of weakness, committed himself, on behalf of the Government, to an Enquiry Committee. It is true that the Government did not take the step with a genuine desire for reform: it was mainly intended to divide the ranks of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. But the ruse failed in its immediate object as well as it ulterior purpose. The Government took the utmost care to restrict the scope of the Enquiry Committee and sought to divert the attention of the public from the programme of the Swaraj Party to the dull sittings of the Committee. But, as fate would have it, they have not had the easy sail they expected. Even before the sittings of the Committee, the Madras Minister, Sir P. Patro, gave an inkling of how the Ministers are being handled by the Governor and his advisers. In the light of the distracted and incoherent statements of Sir P. Patro, the revelations of the Ex-Ministers of the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces must not have come to the public as a surprise. We are sorry to find Dr. Paranjpye in the wrong place. Had he appeared before the Committee, he would have thrown a flood of light on the mentality of the officials who rule the roost in Bombay.

So long as the Ministers sing the praises of co-operation and its potentialities, the bureaucracy is not wanting in courtesy and politeness. But no sooner do the Ministers want things to be done as they consider right and just and begin to indulge in a little plain-speaking than first the resentment and later the contempt of the bureaucracy for these Ministers begins to manifest itself by steady and increasing degrees, till either the Ministers surrender completely or hand in their resignations. That such has been the experience of at least the Ministers of the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces, has been conclusively shown by the evidence given by Messrs. Kelkar, Harkishanlal and Chintamani. The last ex-Minister's evidence is particularly valuable, inasmuch as he was, in the first few months of the "new era", never tired of singing the praises of co-operation and proclaiming the smooth progress of the diarchical machine. But before the year was out, he was made to realise the true position of the Minister under diarchy and the value attached to non-official co-operation. He began to discover that the co-operation of the Ministers was welcome only so far as it helped to promote the purposes of the official hierarchy and to consolidate its position, but the moment it failed to subserve that purpose, offers of co-operation were contemptuously ignored. It is a pity that Mr. Chintamani and his Liberal friends failed to see through the camouflage of the "Reforms" from the very beginning and ranged themselves in opposition to the majority of their countrymen who considered the Reforms as merely a devise to cheat them of their rights and to prolong the agony of India. Mr. Chintamani and other Ex-Ministers are now disillusioned and are expressing their bitter resentment at the confidence trick played on them. They have, however, themselves to blame, since they invited such disillusionment by their utter lack of pre-vision.

It is quite natural that the apologists of the bureaucracy in the Anglo-Indian Press should try to minimise the importance of the disclosures made by the Ex-Ministers and should make desperate efforts to explain away the failure of diarchy. But diarchy is now stone-dead and beyond all hope of recovery by patchwork remedies. The Government themselves have finally wrecked it in the Reforms Enquiry Committee. If Lala Harkishanlal has ridiculed it out of existence, Mr. Chintamani has given it the solemn burial that it deserved. He has unceremoniously torn the mask off the face of the bureaucracy by quoting chapter and verse to show that diarchy has been in reality a cloak for the autocracy of the Governor and his entourage worse than in the pre-Reform days because it masquerades in the guise of responsible government. If the Government want to keep up the pretence of carrying on the administration in the name of diarchy they will have to find supporters in some new quarters. It is plain that they will have no help from the disillusioned co-operators—that is, if those who, like Mr. Chintamani, having thoroughly exposed the sham of the present system, do not once again stultify themselves by proving false to their own convictions and utterances. So far the bureaucracy has found a solitary friend in Mr. Surve of the Bombay Council. But he and his type will prove but broken reeds, if the bureaucracy hopes to lean on them for support. Sooner or later, it will have to realise, as alien bureaucracies had to do everywhere else, that the people cannot be fooled for all time and must come by their own heritage.

LABOUR IMPERIALISM AND SUDAN.

Not many months ago Egyptian Independence had no better friend in England than the Labour Party. Today it is a Labour Government which has addressed to the "independent" Egypt Government a warning regarding the happenings in the Sudan, of which the meaning cannot be misunderstood. Regarding the character of the pro-Egyptian demonstration in Atbara which led to firing we do not wish to say anything at present, for the simple reason that so far the information about the "disturbances" which led the troops to fire on their "assailants" comes from a source which cannot, in the circumstances of the case, be expected to be impartial. It is enough to point out that soon after the "disturbances" the Egyptian Government instructed its Minister in London to lodge a protest with the British Government against the measures taken in the Sudan and to urge the establishment of an Egyptian Sudanese Commission to examine the situation, fix the responsibility and take steps to calm the public feeling and avoid further bloodshed and that the British High Commissioner on his part strongly protested to the Egyptian Acting Premier against the "inaccurate and misleading" nature of a statement issued by the Egyptian Ministry reflecting its views on the events in the Sudan which caused indignation in the British official circles because it alleged that British troops were responsible for the firing in Atbara. The Egyptian Government has denied its intention to embarass the aim of the British Government by the alleged inaccuracies in its recent communiques and has emphesised its good intentions. In view of these conflicting statements fuller details from both sources must be awaited for a proper appreciation of the happenings in the Sudan. There is one passage, however, in the text of the Note addressed to the Egyptian Government's Minister in London which supplies the key to the situation. The passage runs thus: "His Majesty's Government can only regard the recent action of the Railway Battalion as a direct result of exaggerated Egptian claims in respect of the Sudan." Zaghloul Pasha, in obedience to the unanimous voice of the Egyptian people recently demanded, more bluntly and decidedly than ever before, the complete withdrawal of the British from the Sudan. The demand was met with an uncompromising refusal by Lord Parmour speaking in the name of the Government, a refusal which was subsequently endorsed by the Premier himself. The refusal naturally led to an outbreak of anger in Egypt which at one time made it doubtful if the contemplated negotiations between Zaghloul Pasha and the Premier about the outstanding questions, including that of the Sudan, would take place.

The only proper solution of the question, of course, is to let the Sudanese freely decide their own destiny. But, subject to this, whether considered from the standpoint of geographical proximity or strategy or on economic and political grounds, the demand of Egypt for the exclusion of foreign dominance from, if not her own control of, the Sudan, is irresistible. She can point out with reason on her side that the Power which holds the Upper Nile controls the life of Egypt, and by its command of her water-supply determines her economic development. The Sudan was reconquered by the British in the name of the Khedive, which was an admission of his legal claim to the territory. The army which destroyed the Derwish power was largely Egyptian and the costs of the operations were borne largely by the Egyptian treasury and every year to this day Egypt has paid her annual contribution towards the cost of the garrison in the Sudan. Mr. MacDonald says that he cannot contemplate British evacuation because he cannot abandon 'the good work done in the Sudan." If the good work has been done, it has been done with Egyptian money; for in every year upto 1913 Egypt made her regular annual grant for civil purposes in addition to the military subsidy, and also gave, without interest, considerable "extraordinary subventions" to finance the work of development. In short, having re-conquered the Sudan, with the help of Egypts' hardy conscripts and under the cover of Egypt's legal claim to it, the British Governments of the past have used their guardianship of Egypt's finances to tax the ward on the plea that they were recovering for him his hereditary estate. Now that the ward has come into his own and demands his heritage, a British Labour Government appropriates it to itself under the pleas of the "trusteeship" of the Sudanese—a plea which can no longer deceive anyone. For, it is obvious that Britain wants to keep Sudan for no unselfish purpose. The truth of the matter is that Lancashire, in desperation over the dwindling volume and rising prices of its cotton imports from America, looks to the Sudan as the most hopeful source of an alternative supply. If this is not the true explanation of the Labour Government's Sudan policy and if it is being driven into a form of "Labour Imperialism" merely for fear of taking the action which both Tories and Liberals will disapprove and consequently bring about its own fall, it has still an honourable course left which it can follow. It can ask the League of Nations to give the mandate of the Sudan to the Egyptian Government. Mr. MacDonald has repeatedly declared that his guiding principle is to make the most of the League of Nations. Here is an opportunity for him to take the first genuine step towards demonstrating the sincerity of Britain to end the epoch of imperialism and conquest.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Lytton's Insult.

Neither Lord Lytton, nor those responsible for keeping him at the helm of the administration in Bengal, seem yet to realise the gravity of the situation created by the former's gratuitous insult to Indian womanhood. The public not only of his own province but of the country as a whole has been expressing its deep indignation at the affront and calling upon him to withdraw his statement, but so far he has not done so. If he or those who rank above him in the official hierarchy imagine that by ignoring the manifestations of popular indignation, they will succeed in making the "agitation" subside, they will discover before long how sadly mistaken they were. As the speeches delivered at the Swaraj Party Conference must have shown to the Governor, public resentment at the insult he has offered to the womanhood as well as manhood of India is bound to increase rather than decrease in volume in the absence of proper amends on his part. Mr. Jayakar, from his experience gathered in the Punjab, in connection with the public enquiry held into the dragooning of the people during the "Reign of Terror" of the Dyer-O'Dwyerian days, has shown how zealous Indian women are of their honour and how unthinkable it is that, as suggested by Lord Lytton, they would compromise their honour with a view merely to discredit policemen in the public eye. If Indians tamely submit to such an insult, it will mean that they have no right to exist as a self-respecting nation. Lord Lytton has dared to offer this affront to them because he evidently imagines that they are too servile to resent it. But a bitter disillusionment awaits him.

A Royal Viceroy.

According to a special cable received by the "Statesman" from its London correspondent, the "Star," commenting on the projected visit of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught to India during the coming cold weather, says that there is every reason to believe that Prince Arthur will ultimately be appointed as Viceroy. "It is pointed out," the cable goes on to add, "that some time ago the Aga Khan strongly urged the Imperial authorities always to appoint a member of the Royal Family as Viceroy of India." The people of this country are aware that the Aga Khan has been riding the hobby horse of a "royal viceroy" for a considerable time past, but it is not quite correct to say that he has advocated the restriction of the selection of Viceroys to members of the Royal Family every time. However, the Aga Khan's hobby may or may not have anything to do with the forthcoming visit of the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and the "ultimate" appointment of the former to the Viceregal *gadi* of India and we need not labour to discover to whom the credit is due for sending out the Prince and the Princess to this country.

Perilous Experiment.

The public will be more concerned with the question of the appropriateness of the appointment of a royal viceroy at this stage of India's political evolution. We make bold to assert that in their view it will be nothing short of a calamity for a member of the Royal Family to be placed in the position of a Viceroy at the present juncture in India's affairs. The Viceroy of India is not merely the titular representative of the British Crown and the British Parliament in this country but also the head of the everyday administration. Therefore, if anything goes wrong with the administration, a portion of the blame at least will, naturally, be laid by the public at the door of the Viceroy, even if he happens to be a royal personage. Is it desirable that the dignity of the Royal Family should suffer in this manner in the eyes of the people of this country as well as the world outside? That the Viceroy happens to be personally free from any blame in the matter will not count much with those who will agitate for the redress of the grievance. In these circumstances, will it not be sheer madness to place a member of the Royal Family in the difficult position of the Viceroy? If India were enjoying self-government like the Dominions and the Governor-General was merely the nominal head of the country and representative of the Crown, as the Governors-General of the Dominions are at present, there would be no objection to the appointment, but so long as India is denied Dominion status and the Viceroy continues to be part and parcel of an alien bureaucracy, whose rule is bitterly resented by the people, it would be perilous for Great Britain to undertake the experiment of a Royal Viceroy. But if there is true statesmanship in Great Britain at present, the appointment of a Royal Viceroy would be made the occasion for the inauguration of genuine self-government in this country.

A Rip Van Winkle.

In reply to a question put by Mukhi Jethanand at the last session of the local Legislative Council Sir Maurice Hayward stated that no circular had been issued at any time by Government prohibiting the wearing of Khaddar dress by Government servants. The European Principal of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, however, appears to be labouring under the impression that the wearing of Khaddar dress by students of a Government institution like his college is a very undesirable thing and that it is one of his duties to put down the "evil" with a firm hand. We learn from the "Navashakti" of Dharwar that he has strictly prohibited the students from wearing khaddar in the College precincts, on the ground that "khaddar is a badge of a particular class of a 'political party" and that its use is "inconsistent with their (i.e. students') attendance at a Government institution." We wonder when this educationist last visited Bombay and whether he had any occasion to pass through the local Secretariat; for, if he had visited any of the Government offices in Bombay he would have seen that Khaddar is no longer scaring officials out of their wits, as it did for a few weeks in 1920, when it began to make its appearance. If the use of khaddar dress is quite consistent with the position of the Secretariat staff as Government servants, one fails to see how similar use on the part of mere students attending a Government institution can become "inconsistent." As for the other argument of khaddar being "a badge of a particular class of a political party," this might have been so temporarily in the beginning of the khaddar movement, but that stage was passed long ago. Several municipalities and local boards are patronising khaddar and a number of schools, not necessarily conducted by "Non-cooperators," are inculcating the use of khaddar by, and teaching the art of spinning to, their students. Even the Education Ministries in one or two provinces have undertaken to introduce the Charka in primary schools. The Rip Van Winkle of the Karnatak College, however, appears to be blissfully ignorant of all these happenings. It is a matter of satisfaction to learn that the students of the College are sufficiently patriotic to resolve, as a mark of protest against the Principal's action, to wear khaddar on the day of the Governor's visit to the College, which is to come off next week.

Aligarh Duty Society.

A deputation headed by Prof. P. A. Rashid of the Duty Society, Muslim University, Aligarh, is now in Bombay to collect funds. The Duty Society is a unique feature of the old Aligarh University. Its main objects is to help poor students through scholarships and other ways, to continue their studies at the University and to secure funds for this object students, past and present, of the University, headed by a Professor, tour in different parts of the country during the vacations. The Society helps every year several hundred students who but for this help would not be able to prosecute their studies. Owing to an increasing demand for help from students there is now a considerable strain on the resources of the Society. In view of the fact that non-Muslim students take advantage of the University in large numbers the deputation of the Society which is now in Bombay expects that Non-Muslims as well as Muslims will satisfy its demand which is a very modest one. We trust its expectation will be amply fulfilled.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

WHY IT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED
III*

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Two previous articles on this subject have been purely historical and it is now proposed to enumerate the principal arguments in favour of the total abolition of these duties.

1. There is no other industry in this country that is burdened with a 3½ per cent tax on its productions.

2. Excluding alcohol and tobacco—admitted luxuries—no similar form of taxation is in force within the limits of the British Empire.

3. The 3½ per cent Excise Duties yield a revenue of over 2 crores of rupees annually and this on a paid-up capital of approximately Rs. 40 crores for all mills in British India, represents a tax of 5 per cent. upon the cotton textile trade of this country.

4. This 3½ per cent Excise Duty is essentially a tax on cloth production. It must be paid by the mills monthly whether a profit for the year has been made or not.

5. No Excise Duty is levied on the Jute Industry nor on silk woollen and leather manufactures.

6. The tendency of modern legislation in the United Kingdom has been to throw the largest possible burden of excise taxation on alcoholic drinks and to exempt, as far as possible, other articles. In most civilised countries alcohol and tobacco have been selected as suitable objects for excise duties, mainly because they are luxuries of general consumption and consequently yield a large return to the exchequer and partly because restrictions on the consumption of these commodities are generally regarded as beneficial or at least not harmful.

7. During the Great War when the British Government was in sore straits for money it levied heavy import duties on motor cars but no countervailing Excise Duties were imposed and yet the Indian Cotton Excise Duties have been collected for 28 years and were admittedly imposed originally not for purposes of revenue but as a set-off against the import duties on Manchester cotton goods.

8. Sizing, dyeing and finishing materials are assessed to duty at 15 per cent and add considerably to the cost of cloth production. The 3½ per cent. Excise Duty is payable on these essentials in cloth manufacture and is therefore a conspicuous form of double taxation.

9. Lord Hardinge was so convinced of the inequity of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties that he publicly pledged the necessity of their abolition at the earliest possible opportunity.

10. Sir James Westland, Finance Member in 1894, said:—

"If any industry in the world deserved protection it was the Cotton Industry of India, the only real indigenous industry which had sprung up in this country, an industry moreover on which the currency difficulties had compelled the Government to inflict a certain amount of injury."

Sir James Westland also stated:—

"That no Government would desire, except under the most extreme stress of financial necessity to impose a duty upon an industry so deserving of any fostering care which the Government can bestow upon it, as the Cotton Manufacturing Industry of India."

11. The following table shows at a glance the extent to which the textile industry of India is at a disadvantage as compared with other industries:—

Articles.	Import Duty p.c.	Excise Duty p.c.	Difference.
Cotton piecegoods	11	3½	7½
Silk piecegoods	30	nil	30
Jute manufactures ...	15	nil	15
Woollen and Worsted piecegoods	15	nil	15
Boots and Shoes	15	nil	15
Leather manufactures	15	nil	15
Furniture	15	nil	15
Paper	15	nil	15

12. The most significant thing about the Indian Cotton Excise Duty is that although it ostensibly affects one particular industry, it has evoked the most general and widespread opposition among all classes of people in this country. It is doubtful whether in India any other tax levied on one particular industry would evoke such strong and general opposition as has been the case with the Cotton Excise Duty.

The main reason why the public resent this duty is, of course, afforded by the genesis and the whole history of its imposition. The policy underlying the duty was strongly opposed by the Government of India, who had the whole of the country behind them, but they were helpless before the orders of the Imperial Government which owed their inception merely to party exigencies in England and utterly disregarded the interests of this country. A duty levied under such circumstances could not but evoke the bitterest resentment.

It is believed that the only serious attempt to introduce an Excise Tax on cloth in England was made in 1784 when the younger Pitt tried to raise revenue from the Cottons and cotton linens which were not printed, by imposing an Excise of one penny per yard upon goods under three shillings per yard in value and upon those over three shillings in value, two pence per yard. This "fustian tax" as it was called, excited such clamorous opposition in Lancashire from both masters and men, that the next year its withdrawal was deemed expedient.

Surely no stronger argument than this can be advanced in support of the case for the abolition of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties. What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander and if the attempt to raise revenue in England by means of an Excise Duty on Lancashire cotton goods was so strenuously and successfully resisted, the textile industry of this country has undoubtedly every right to expect immediate relief from a burden which it has borne for 28 years.

(To be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of 13th and 14th instant.

THE SUDAN CRISIS.

EGYPTIAN GOVT. WARNED.

BRITAIN SUPPORTS SUDAN GOVT.

EX-SUDAN RY. BATTALION TO BE REMOVED?

ALLEGATION AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS REFUTED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Representative of the Egyptian Legation called at the Foreign Office on Saturday and communicated the Egyptian Government's views on the situation at the Sudan. He was informed that the British Acting High Commissioner for Egypt has been authorised to inform the Egyptian Government that in view of the recent rioting in Atbara and Port Sudan, His Majesty's Government warns the Egyptian Government most explicitly that His Majesty's Government will regard themselves responsible for the maintenance of order in the Sudan and intends to support the Sudan Government in any steps they deem necessary to preserve public security. His Majesty's Government can only regard the recent action of the Railway Battalion as a direct result of exaggerated Egyptian claims in respect of the Sudan. His Majesty's Government, therefore, is reinforcing the British garrison and has authorised the Sudan Government to remove the ex-Sudan Railway Battalion and any other disaffected elements among the Egyptian troops. His Majesty's Government resents very strongly the inference conveyed by the Egyptian Press that the British troops have caused the disturbances in the Sudan or inflicted casualties at Atbara.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN DISCLAIMER

GOOD INTENTIONS EMPHASISED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Alexandria.—Replying to the British protest cabled on 15th August the Egyptian Government denies its intention to embarrass the aim of the British Government by the alleged inaccuracies in its recent communique, and emphasises its good intentions.—Reuter.

"SOBERING EFFECT ON AGITATORS."

QUIET AT KHARTUM, PORT SUDAN AND ELOBEID

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Khartum.—On the occasion of the rioting at Omdurman, mentioned on 17th August, the police dispersed a large crowd following an individual from Khartum bearing the Egyptian flag who was arrested and proved to be a paid demonstrator. A native constable pluckily arrested another man amidst a crowd who was throwing stones.

Khartum, Port Sudan and Elobeid are now tranquil. Events at Afzara is considered to have had a sobering effect on agitators who are now adopting peaceful methods.—Reuter.

OLIVIER-SATYAMURTHY CONTROVERSY.

"UNNECESSARY CLAMOUR RAISED."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

With reference to Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Murthy expressing his opinion about communal representation Mr. Satyamurthy has received the following letter dated 16th June and has obtained the permission of Lord Olivier for the publication of the same:—

"Dear Satyamurthy,

Many thanks for your letter of 29th, May, I don't think any apology is called for from you for publishing my letter to which you refer since it was not marked private and moreover because, as you observe, I said nothing in it which I had not already said in public. Unnecessary clamour has been raised over the incident which I hope my observations on the subject made in the House of Lords on 3rd instant will now have laid to rest. As requested, I enclose a copy of your letter to me of 3rd April, last.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) OLIVIER.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

TEXT OF PROPAGANDA CLAUSE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Official news has been received that the Text of Article 16 (regarding propaganda) of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty runs:—

"The Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and to restrain all persons and organisations in receipt of any financial assistance from them from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to endanger tranquility or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbours or any other countries."

Lord Rawlinson has arrived here. He will be leaving for India in November.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water. 18521

TRUST LABOUR FOR MORE REFORMS.

MR. SASTRI'S UNDISTURBED OPTIMISM.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Aug. 19.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who was entertained to tea last evening by the Deccan Sabha spoke mainly of the attitude of various parties on the question of granting further reforms to India. He thought that the situation far from being hopeless was quite hopeful and he was confident that under more favourable circumstances the Labour Party would try to carry out their pledges to India.

On the question of the immediate advance for India, Mr. Sastri felt that much would depend upon the Indian members especially non-officials of the Reforms Enquiry Committee pressing with one voice the need of meeting the popular demand for complete provincial autonomy and responsibility in the Central Government. In his opinion this would go far to strengthen the hands of the Labour Government in sympathetically considering their claim for further advance.

Incidentally Mr. Sastri repudiated his authorship of the article in the "Manchester Guardian" which he characterised as a hoax. He had not written it nor did it correctly represent his attitude. Mr. Sastri was to have addressed a public meeting this evening under the Sabha's auspices, but the meeting had to be abandoned owing to his ill health.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Monday evening paid a return visit to Shams-ul-Ulema Sardar Dr. Dastur Kaikobad Nosherwan, the High Priest of Parsis in the Deccan at his residence, Dastur Hall, Poona.

The Maharajah of Alwar arrived at Simla on Monday and is staying as a guest of the Viceroy. The Maharajah of Gwalior is coming here to-morrow.

Sir Gilbert Walker has been appointed Professor of Meteorology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington, (London) in succession to Sir Napier Shaw who is retiring on 31st August Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was granted an interview by the Viceroy on Saturday.

A Ganeshkhind message says:—The Governor of Bombay returned visits of the following 1st Class Sardars on Monday, the 18th August:—Sardar R. K. Vinchurkar, Sardar S. M. Purandre, Sardar M. A. Raste, Sardar S. C. Moodliar, Sardar Kaikobad A. Dastur and Sardar Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—A. P.

A FATAL CHASE

500 WAHABI CASUALTIES

BOMBING IN TRANS-JORDANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A message from Cairo to the "Morning Post" says that according to despatches from Jerusalem the British armoured cars and aeroplanes were very successful against the raiding of the Wahabis of Trans-Jordania. The Wahabis sustained 500 casualties mostly due to bombing. One British officer and one soldier were slightly wounded. The defeat of the Wahabis was so rapid that the British cavalry arrived too late to join the chase.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The bombing of Wahabis mentioned earlier occurred on August 14th.—Reuter.

300 WAHABIS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Jeddah.—The Wahabis on August 18th attacked and occupied five Trans-Jordanian towns. The Trans-Jordanian Government forces assisted by local tribesmen countered and expelled the invaders of the town of Tarash. Three hundred Wahabis were killed and many captured.—Reuter.

THE SETTLEMENT.

GERMAN CABINET'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Berlin.—The Cabinet at a meeting presided over by Dr. Ebert unanimously approved of the attitude of the German delegation at London and decided to dissolve the Reichstag if the latter failed to sanction the Agreement, Government's policy was subsequently made clear to the Party leaders by Dr. Marx who emphasised his conviction that M. Herriot could be trusted.

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" the representatives of the Government parties are agreed that the delegation has achieved everything possible.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET'S APPROVAL.

DELEGATES CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Aug. 19

Paris.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved of the work of the French delegates to the London Conference and thanked them for important results obtained for France.

A BLUDGEON BLOW.

Mr. MacDonald's letter to M. Herriot has not been commented upon by the Left Press, but it is denounced by the organ of the Right.

The "Echo de Paris" says that a series of British intrigues to compel France to reduce the period of evacuation may be expected.

The "Action Francais" describes the letter as a gratuitous bludgeon blow on M. Herriot's head and says that bankers will again appear behind Mr. MacDonald to blackmail France.—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S LETTER TO HERRIOT & THEUNIS

PLEA FOR HASTENING EVACUATION OF RUHR.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has addressed the following letter to MM. Herriot and Theunis, the French and Belgian Premiers. "In view of the new Agreement regarding the occupation of the Ruhr and of the exchange of notes between the Governments primarily concerned it is necessary that I should relate in writing the position of the British Government as I have so frequently explained it during the last two or three days. The British Government has never recognised the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr nor the interpretation of the clauses in the Treaty of Versailles upon which their Allies acted. They hoped that as that occupation was undertaken solely for economic purposes it would be withdrawn so soon as the Dawes Report was put into operation. The Expert Committee, because their terms of reference were too limited, had to refrain from making any recommendations regarding this military occupation but they made it clear that the economic effect of the occupation could not be overlooked if and when their report was acted upon. The occupiers and the German Government have agreed to accept the arrangements whereby the occupation shall not extend beyond twelve months from this date; but may be terminated earlier. The British Government without prejudice to the position which they and their predecessors have taken up regarding the interpretation of the Treaty, but being anxious to see the Dawes Report in operation; simply note the agreement and urge most strongly that Governments should take every possible step to hasten the evacuation as, in the opinion of the British Government, its continued occupation may prejudice the working of the Dawes Plan and jeopardise the arrangements of the London Conference."—B. O. W.

EVACUATION OF DIST. OF OFFENBURG AND APPENWEIER.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Berlin.—The French Commander, at Bridge Head Kehl, has informed the Offenburg authorities that the district of Offenburg and Appenweier will be evacuated to-day. The marching of troops has been ordered and the last soldier will quit the towns before midnight.

LATER.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—French troops have evacuated Appenweier and Offenburg.—Reuter.

OVATION TO HERRIOT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—M Herriot and members of the French Delegation were greeted with wild cheering by a crowd on their arrival at the station this evening.

AMERICAN PAPERS GREET AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

New York.—All morning papers greet the London Agreement as opening a new era in Europe and particularly praise Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON OLIVIER

"A WEAK HEAD AT INDIA OFFICE"!

BRITISH PEOPLE "GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED."

"TELEGRAPH'S" OUTBURST

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Pessimistically reviewing the situation in India arising out of the Mohurram riots, the "Daily Telegraph", in a leader, says unfortunately the India Office has never had such a weak head as its present chief, who neither knows his own mind nor that of the Government to which he belongs, nor of the British people whom he so grossly misrepresents.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS' DEPARTURE DELAYED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Reykjavik.—The start of the American world-fliers to Greenland will probably be delayed for some days owing to the damage sustained to their machines while attempting to take off to-day.—Reuter.

WORLD LIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Reykjvik.—The American world-fliers have abandoned their intention of flying via Angmagsalik and propose to fly to Frederiksdal near Cape Farewell, a distance of nearly 850 miles in a single flight. Machines were being taken off thither when one machine broke its bracing bar and second its propeller. Mishaps are due to the load of petrol and oil being heaviest since the start of the flight.—Reuter.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It transpires that 21 British and 46 Indian candidates sat at the annual Indian Civil Service Examination which was just concluded, compared with the approximate prewar figures of 180 British and 20 Indians.—Reuter.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS IN BELFAST.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, one of the singatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, has arrived in Belfast and had an interview with Sir James Craig.—Reuter.

FIRE IN "CLAN CUMMING" EXTINGUISHED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Aden.—The fire in the "Clan Cumming" which was reported on 15th August, has been extinguished after flooding the hold. Cargo in No. 2 hold, between deck and lower hold, is very badly damaged. The cargo is being discharged.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE AVIATOR AT HANOI

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Hanoi.—Major Zanni has arrived here. He departs to Canton to-morrow.—Reuter.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

The matter of appointing official liquidators of the Punjab Industrial Bank, compulsory winding up of which was ordered by Justice Broadway a few weeks ago, came up before Mr. Rangi Lal, District Judge, Lahore. Rai Bahadur Sausar Chand, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and another Director who appeared stated that an appeal against Justice Broadway's order was pending in the High Court and that the depositors holding nearly 50 per cent. of the total deposits were in favour of voluntary liquidation. They asked for time in order to enable them to obtain a stay order from the High Court which is at present closed for the long vacation. On Rai Bahadur Sausar Chand giving an undertaking that no assets of the Bank would be tampered with or injured in any way the Court granted time till the middle of October.

SMASH THE DIARCHY.

ITS DEFECTS AND DANGERS.

STARVATION OF TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S EXAMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

It was with hope tempered by fear that Mr. Chintamani told Sir Arthur Froom today that he undertook to work the constitution and he felt that only during one year of Sir Harcourt Butler's regime matters proceeded smoothly and they were moving in the right direction. After that there was dead stop and Sir William Marris, he informed Sir Sivaswamy, was even anxious to go back upon the few liberal rules of executive business which Sir Harcourt had framed in a moment of sentimental but shorthived radicalism. Sir Arthur Froom, remembering that Sir Surendranath Banerjea and other Liberals in accepting the reforms cried from house top that ten years were nothing in the life of a nation, asked Mr. Chintamani whether in the reforms had been worked in the United Provinces as they were worked during the first year he would have agreed to wait for ten years. Mr. Chintamani said, it all depended upon the nature of the constitution one was called upon to work. The President, who cannot easily repress his reactionary tendencies, at once added a rider that it also depended upon the men who were asked to express an opinion. Perhaps Sir Alexander Muddiman had in view the opinion expressed by a majority of the local Government who are working under the thumb of the services that the existing constitution must stand its trial for full ten years. The questions of Sir Sivaswamy asking the witness whether the Reserved Departments, particularly the Police and Judiciary, had been starved, suggested that the U. P. Government has in its reply to the Committee that the Transferred Departments were fed liberally and at the expense of the other half. At the face of it such an assertion cannot be accepted and Mr. Chintamani had no difficulty in refuting it. He said even before the reforms the nation-building departments which had been neglected for generations had begun to be financed with little more consideration than in the past and that the same process was continued during his office as Education Minister.

To Sir Sivaswamy, witness gave his emphatic opinion that dyarchy was really incurable, because no Government could be run without singleness of purpose and that therefore the system must be ended.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Public evidence of Mr. Chintamani before the Reforms Enquiry Committee was concluded to-day after an examination of over two hours.

Replying to Sir Sivaswami Iyer witness said that the rules of executive business were not in conformity with the spirit of act, because they took away from the Minister the right of independent decision, which should be his, and had brought in the necessity of Governor's sanction, and concurrence of control at almost every step. The new Governor (Sir William Marris) even wanted to go back upon these rules to the disadvantage of the Ministers. He (witness) did not make any specific to the Governor but made general complaints on this matter more than once since Sir William Marris came to the United Provinces. The practice of joint deliberation, which had existed for some time during the regime of Sir Harcourt Butler, had been limited to subjects of common interest to both the halves of Government. Whether this was in accordance with the spirit of the act or of instrument of instructions he (witness) could not say; but it was certainly not in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Committee's report. There had been only very few instances in which the Ministers had joint consultations with the Governor. But there was in the act to prevent joint responsibility of Ministers.

Sir Sivaswami: You state that you were not consulted in regard to the memorandum prepared by the local Government for the military Requirements Committee. Will you explain the situation?

Mr. Chintamani: Yes, we were not consulted. We the Ministers protested and were told that the memorandum was required from the Governor. The Finance Member, who gave evidence before Committee, also stated that he was giving evidence on behalf of the Governor in his personal capacity.

Sir Sivaswami: You had also something in connection with the difference over the Oudh Rent Bill. Did you protest also here?

Witness: But matters had gone so far that a protest was not considered to be of any use.

Sir Sivaswami: How do you say that the spirit of Government underwent disagreeable transformation?

Witness: It is matter of conjecture on the basis of probabilities.

Sir Sivaswami: But was it on account of any orders received from higher authorities?

Witness: I never heard of any orders.

Sir Sivaswami: Was there any legal opinion prohibiting joint deliberation?

Witness: I don't think so.

Proceeding witness said that his complaint was that the Ministers were not consulted by the other half. He was, however, never keen on poking his nose in his colleagues' matters. The Finance Department did act unfairly towards his (witness) department, for instance, after the making out of several lakhs in the Budget in 1922 he was still forced to surrender two lakhs from the education grant. He could only avert this by insisting on resignation, and a system wherein members were able to avert a catastrophe by threats of resignations was not a sound one.

Sir Sivaswami: Even in case of reserved departments, the Finance Member generally cuts down expenditure?

Witness: I suppose he does.

Sir Sivaswami: You know Mr. Gladstone once said that the estimates are always sought at daggers' point.

Witness: Yes.

Sir Sivaswami: The fact that you threaten extreme measures is perhaps incidental to Finance Department's interference.

Witness: May be.

Sir Sivaswami: You said that the Finance Member shows unconscious bias towards your departments.

Witness: I should even say that in one case there was conscious bias. I may point out that in insisting on very substantial reduction of money for primary education he argued that it was a deliberate waste of money.

Maharaja of Burdwan: And that was a case in which the Finance Member openly opposed the Minister's policies?

Mr. Chintamani: Yes.

Sir Sivaswami: You say then there is an incurable propensity to encroach upon the sphere of Ministers?

Witness: Exactly.

Sir Sivaswami: And your remedy is constitutional Governor?

Witness: Incurable bias of Finance Member cannot be cured by constitutional Governor. But a Minister can at least have greater remedies in that case.

Sir Sivaswami: Suppose we have a Finance Member without charge of any portfolio.

Witness: That would be a complete remedy. At the same time as he will have no other work it will be a costly remedy. (Laughter.).

Continuing Mr. Chintamani stated before Sir Sivaswami that Lucknow was now the *de facto* capital of the United Provinces and Allahabad was a divorced or widowed capital. (Laughter.). Government generally spent their time practically throughout the cold weather in Lucknow and only last year they spent one month at Allahabad. During the previous five years Government did not spend even one day in Allahabad during winter.

In answer to the President witness admitted that money was voted by the Legislative Council for construction of a Council Chamber at Lucknow.

To Sir Sivaswami Iyer witness said he had heard complaints that the Reserved Departments suffered because of distribution of finance. The Police Department was said to have suffered when new expenditure was not sanctioned by the Legislative Council. The refusal of the Legislative Council to a part of new expediture was in his opinion perfectly justified. Then again the Council was justified in refusing sums required for the appointment of an additional Inspector-General of Police, and for the purchase of motor lorries and a number of other conveyances or conveniences, whichever they might call them, in order to increase the mobility of the police.

President:—Had you seen the papers of the reserved departments on this point.

Writes:—I only heard discussion in the Legislative Council. The proposal was first put up before the Legislative Council in regard to purchase of motor lorries as a matter of temporary emergency, and the Council was told that it would not be an item of recurring expenditure and the Council sanctioned it. But afterwards the Government wanted to make the expenditure permanent and also wanted increased amount as a permanent arrangement.

President:—What were these lorries for?

Witness:—At the time they were asked for, it was stated, that they were in connection with the agrarian riots.

Sir Sivaswami:—Has the judiciary suffered in the distribution of finance?

Witness:—I don't know.

President:—Would you not consider it a serious thing if a High Court asks for judges and munsiffs, and the executive Government does not find money. What would you have done if you had been the Finance Member?

Witness:—I admit is a serious matter but if I had been on the other side I would not have refused it, but at the same time I would have found by economising elsewhere. I admit the legislature refused the money asked for, and I don't consider it right.

President:—You have not seen the papers?

Witness:—No I could have asked for papers

(Continued on page 9.)

TORCH-BEARER OF INDIAN IDEALS.

MAHATMAJI'S TRUE PLACE

MRS. NAIDU ON SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will leave Calcutta to-morrow for Sylhet to preside over the Surma Valley Conference. She has been discussing for the last two days with the Swarajist leaders Mr. Gandhi's proposals for the settlement of differences between the two wings of the Congress.

In the course of an interview with the Associated Press, Mrs. Naidu expressed her inability at present to give out any details of Mr. Gandhi's proposals or her discussions with the Swarajists regarding them. She, however, expressed her personal opinions regarding the present situation. She is anxious that there should be unity in the country and seems fully convinced that the time has come when serious efforts should be made to draw in every shade of opinion into the common national work.

She said:—"My experience convinces me that unless we reconstitute all our political organisations and co-ordinate all types of earnest political thought and endeavour in this country we shall not be adequately equipped to fulfil the infinite variety of needs in this country for its full and harmonious development in every direction and department of life. Personally I make it my paramount concern to try to bring more harmonious relationship not only between Hindus and Mahomedans, but between all political parties inside and outside the Congress. I always try to approach all these vexed questions from a broader standpoint of national instead of party or merely political issues." She said that as she did not happen to be identified with any party she was at liberty to draw her own conclusions unbiased by any prejudices or hampered by party pledges. She was certainly hopeful that a settlement would be arrived at between the two wings of the Congress as she thought both parties were in earnest about the common struggle to obtain Swaraj and neither side could work successfully with internal dissensions to cripple their endeavours.

MAHATMAJI'S PLACE.

Asked about the proper place Mr. Gandhi should occupy in the national life of the country, Mrs. Naidu said:—"The Mahatma should live on mountain tops of vision and give his message of hope to the world. His place is not in the wrangles of the market place. He should withdraw from all controversies and fulfil his unique functions of being the final arbiter of ideals and inspirer of great achievements for his countrymen. It is unthinkable that he should seem to be placed in any position of competition or rivalry on any arena." I am one of the small group of his earliest followers who gave allegiance to Mr. Gandhi "the mad man in tattered blanket" as he was in those far off days before he became the popularly accepted Mahatma Gandhi, the Prophet and the torch-bearer of Indian ideals who has a spiritual message to the whole world and not only a political message for his own country."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

GRANT OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 18.

At the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon Mr. Krishna Rao's motion for adjournment of business of the House for discussing the desirability of requesting the Local Government to forward to the Government of India the opinion of the Council urging grant of provincial autonomy to this province was discussed and the motion was carried *nem com.* The motion was supported by representatives of practically all sections in the House.

Mr. Graham, Finance Member and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on behalf of Government pointed out that they were precluded from taking any part in the discussion as this Government was called upon by the Central Government to forward to them its views on the matter in a confidential communication.

Mr. Satyamurti, Swarajist, in supporting the motion passionately appealed to the House to make it clear to the Government of India by their unanimous vote that they wanted full provincial autonomy both in Transferred and Reserved halves. Members of depressed classes opposed the motion on the ground that their interests would suffer if the proposal were granted.

Sir K. V. Reddi ex-Minister in supporting the motion said that the depressed classes stoop to gain by provincial autonomy being granted. He condemned diarchy as being a failure and dilated on the practical difficulties in the administration entailed by the double system. If nation building was to be promoted, he held finance should no more remain a reserved subject. The Legislative Council should have complete control over the purse and if finance was made a transferred subject he had no doubt that the other subjects which were reserved would become transferred too.

A Mahomedan representative in supporting the motion urged that province should be freed from all financial control by the Imperial Government. Closure of the discussion was then demanded in order to enable the House to record its vote.

The motion being put to vote was declared carried, no dissentient voice being heard.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIR ON THE CAUVERY.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer moved:—That this Council approves of the proposal to construct a reservoir on the river Cauvery at Metturin, Coimbatore district with necessary channels and other works to improve the supply of the existing irrigation over the area at an estimated cost of 612 lakhs of rupees. The Hon'ble Member in the course of his speech pointed out that the project involved the construction of masonry dam over the Cauvery at Mettur, 32 miles north of Erode, and a reservoir for the improvement of the existing delta irrigation and extension of the irrigation. The member assured that the restoration of the flood damage would not be interfered with by the proposed project. He requested the House to approve the scheme without causing further delay. He finally made it clear that the Mettur project would not, in any way, interfere with the Tungabhadra project about which this Government was in correspondence with the Nizam's Government. He also assured the House that if the motion was passed he would appoint a committee of the representatives of Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly to advise with regard to the better and equitable distribution of waters among those districts.

The motion was carried.

PAY OF COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

The Chief Minister next moves the pay of the Council Secretaries be fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem. An amendment was proposed that their pay be fixed at Re. 1. Discussion on this question was postponed to a later date.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 18.

In the course of his speech in opening the Madras Legislative Council, His Excellency Lord Goschen said:—

"It is a matter of sincere regret to me that we are meeting to-day under the shadow of a great calamity to this presidency, a calamity which has evoked wide and heartfelt expressions of sympathy throughout India in which to-day we sincerely join. It is a part of the fate of this country that from time to time it should suffer from famine, flood, storm or epidemics. But it is many a year since it has been visited by disaster of such intensity which has affected so wide an area. The Government are fully alive to the necessity for prompt action. They have already taken measures to deal with the immediate and urgent needs of the sufferers and they are now engaged in hastening their plans for restoring communication by road and bridges and canal and for repairing the damage which has been done to the irrigation works.

His Excellency then referred to the items of business and referring to the Mettur Project he said it will serve great and beneficial purposes. The reservoir, when completed, will safeguard and ensure irrigational needs of delta tracts and render them much freer from any possible apprehensions and scanty supplies in times when water is greatly needed for agricultural operations.

The Governor then referred to the measure designed to amend the Civil Courts Act, measures for the registration of nurses and midwives and to the Bill empowering the local authorities to levy taxes on entertainments and other amusements.

TENANCY BILL.

Relating to the tenancy law of Malabar, the Governor said:—Although actual cultivators of the soil constitute vast bulk of those interested in the problem, yet I cannot but pay due heed to the representations and interests of the Jenmis who have in practice for years been recognised as proprietors of the soil to the extent and degree unknown elsewhere in India. It will be the duty of the Legislative Council in consideration of this measure not to ignore the vested interests while endeavouring to secure a comparative fixity of tenure to those who may be entitled thereto. Even though it has not been possible so far to discover the formule which will represent points of ultimate agreements between the parties, I yet hope that after the introduction of this measure into the Council and during its subsequent stages attempt will be seriously made to devise a measure which will not be regarded on the one hand as subversive or of confiscatory in character and on the other hand will confer on those legitimately entitled to enjoyment of those rights of property which are so justly cherished in this country, especially by the actual cultivator of the soil who is particularly tenacious of his homestead and his farm. I am sure that the Hon. Members of this House will remember in dealing with this topic that it is one of the test of wisdom and responsibility of Parliaments and Councils to protect the rights of minorities as well as to safeguard and advance the rights of every class of His Majesty's subjects.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

RETURN OF SWARAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

There was a keenly contested election for the four wards of the Madras Corporation on Saturday evening, the Swarajya Party putting up their candidates in all these divisions. The result announced to-day in two wards was a triumph for the Swarajists, Mr. Shaffi Mohamad, Swarajist candidate, heading the poll with 332 votes against Mr. V. Tirumalai Pillay, President of the Corporation, 238. Mr. Chakarai Chetty, another Swarajist candidate, displaced Mr. Venkataswami Chetty, the former securing 319 votes against the latter's 198 votes.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

At a monthly general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on 29th July, 1924, it was resolved to approve the Government of India's suggested amendment of the Indian Law relating to negotiable instruments on the lines of English Bills of Exchange Act. It was further resolved to suggest to the Central Board of Revenue that income-tax certificate be numbered in accordance with shareholders' serial number and share registers and in cases in which a number of dividends have to be paid to one bank that combined warrant be issued bearing number of all certificates to which it refers. It was also resolved to write to Mr. A. D. Jackson conveying thanks of the Chamber for services rendered as representative of the Chamber of British Imperial Council of Commerce.

CHALLENGE TO INDIA'S MANHOOD

LORD LYTTON'S AFFRONT

MONSTER MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The public meeting this evening to protest against Lord Lytton's Dacca speech referring to Indian women could not be held in the Town Hall as arranged owing to the immensity of the crowd and therefore four overflow meetings were held on the Calcutta maidan.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, addressed the meetings where resolutions were passed and indignant and strongly-worded speeches were made denouncing Lord Lytton by several ladies and gentlemen including leaders of Bengal and all India.

Addressing one of the meetings, Mrs. Naidu said that the manhood of Britain had never challenged the honour of the womanhood of any race and Lord Lytton was treacherous to the traditions of his family and country. They could not allow any man of any race, whatever be his privileged position, to cast aspersions with impunity against the womanhood of India and must demand from him an apology.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., moved a resolution recording their emphatic repudiation and condemnation of Lord Lytton's aspersions which were unwarranted and wanton insult to the honour of Indian womanhood and by his conduct Lord Lytton had rendered himself unworthy of the high office and position he occupied in this country. Mr. Goswami said that Lord Lytton had, more than any rabid agitator, brought Government into contempt and hatred.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., seconded the resolution. Another resolution urged all self-respecting Indians to boycott all social functions held by or in Lord Lytton's honour.

Mr. Das, Sir P. C. Ray, Pt. Motilal Nehru and others also spoke. Later a meeting was also held in the Town Hall.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 19.

In connection with the several cases arising out of the Bhiwani Mills Fire Case that are being tried here by the Special Magistrate, Mr. F. A. Connor, three persons Rai Bahadur Tarachand Lokmandas, Murlidhar Tarachand and Sripad Sitaram Poddar (Manager), all accused in the above cases, were to-day arrested by Inspector Mia Ahmed Khan for the alleged offence of arson with intent to defraud an insurance company and criminal conspiracy alleged to have been committed in 1922. This case was the result of investigations conducted by Mr. Sloane in connection with the Bhiwani Mill Fire of 1924 which case also is being tried here. In the present case the accused are alleged to have cheated Messrs. Mathradas and Co. of Bombay, Insurance Agents, of a sum of over Rs. one lakh and seventy-seven thousand by recourse to arson.

Mr. Shamlal, pleader for the accused, applied for bail to which the Public Prosecutor objected on the ground that the offence was non-bailable. Three medical certificates signed by Dr. Shimboo Nath were produced in the Court on behalf of the three accused and the Magistrate let the first and second accused on a bail of Rs. 10,000 each and third accused on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

THE AKALI STRUGGLE.

1,000 MORE ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 19.

Information has been received of the peaceful arrest of 10th Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis which reached Jaito last evening and a similar arrest of another batch of five hundred which reached Bhai Pheru a day before that. At the former place the same conditions were offered that it could be permitted to enter Gurudwara Gangsar in batches of fifty or in as many batches as could be conveniently accommodated and could perform Akhanand Panth, but would not be allowed to make any political speeches. The Head Jathedar declined to carry out any conditions and was therefore arrested and removed to Nabha.

A correspondent from Nagpur wires under date 18th:—

The Swetambhar Jain Sthanak Committe sanctioned Rs. 51 for the Malabar Relief Fund and the Marwar Seva Sangh have appointed an influential committee to collect funds for Malabar sufferers.

THE RENT ACT.

GOVT. ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

DEMAND FOR FRESH LEGISLATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a meeting of the tenants of Bombay was held last night at the C. J. Hall, Mr. J. A. Addyman presiding.

Mr. Addyman said it was a most representative gathering they had that night and it led him to think that they had at last realised their responsibilities as citizens of this great city. That realisation of their responsibilities was coming very late, but he hoped that the realisation was not too late to be of some good to the citizens of Bombay in future. They had met there to enter their most emphatic protest against Government's action in refusing even leave to introduce a Bill which sought to extend the Rent Act so far as it applied to business premises for a further 16 months longer. In seeking to introduce his Bill, he was not prompted in the least by any desire to deprive the landlords of any reasonable return upon their investments, nor was he prompted by any desire to encourage the tenants against meeting their legitimate obligations. He was prompted by a desire to obtain for the citizens of Bombay and tradesmen those conditions which no one would dispute were essential for their existence in the present circumstances. He was prompted to introduce the Bill by a desire to give some relief not only to the traders, but to every individual of every community whom the removal of the Act had seriously affected. He was accused of being a socialist. He merely sought the assistance of Government, he said, to enable the people to live. Owing to the dull trade conditions and unemployment and poverty, the people should not be left to the mercies of the landlord and allow him to inflict any outrage he liked upon the tenants. He thought the Government were not only unjust and unfair, but discourteous to the movers of the Bill. Mr. Addyman said he had got permission from the Government of India just in time to present the Bill to proper authorities. In spite of the depression and unemployment in the city, Government had refused to leave to introduce the Bill and allow it to be discussed fairly on its own merits. He hoped they would be able to make Government realise the serious mistake they had made, as he had seen dozens and dozens of notices from all sorts of people, increasing the rent from 40 per cent. to 400 per cent. The result of this increased rent would be the increase in prices of all necessary materials and essential articles, and the people would suffer. There was a European firm in the Fort which was paying Rs. 1,500 in 1923 and now it was asked to pay an increase of 133 1/3 per cent. What should the firm do now? Should it go to Ballard Pier and take away all its customers there? It was their duty to communicate to the Government the grave injustice which they had meted out to the residents of this city. He had heard much about communism, Bolshevism and other things, but he asked the tenants of Bombay to carry on their fight in a constitutional way.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE DEPRECATED.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved:—That this public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the Bombay Tenants' Association, entered its strong and emphatic protest against the action of the Government officials in refusing leave to introduce a Bill which sought to extend the period of the operation of the Rent Act as applicable to non-residential premises.

Mr. Trivedi said he was glad that Mr. Addyman was there to lead them in this matter as a citizen of Bombay. He contrasted the attitude of Government in regard to the Rent Act Extension Bill to what they had adopted in the Assembly when the Princes Protection Bill was thrown out by the Assembly. He said, Mr. C. V. Mehta when he was a Minister had admitted that the housing problem would not be solved in a short period, but now he had refused leave to introduce the Bill. Mr. B. V. Jadhav had strongly supported the Bill when he was a private member, but now, because he was part and parcel of Government, he had supported the action of the Government. The Government conduct in even refusing leave to introduce the Bill was the most admirable, specially when it called itself as the protector of the people. He wondered why the "Democratic Corporation" had not passed a resolution for the extension of the Act, for he was sure Government would not have then dared to flout the public of Bombay as they had now done. This question was intimately connected with the housing policy of Government.

Mrs. Hodgkinson in the course of her speech affirmed her faith in the Government and said it was a "just and sympathetic" one, although mistaken in this particular case. Continuing she said:—It is asserted that the Development Department chawls lie vacant despite their accessibility to the mill area. The reason given is the class they were intended for prefer to occupy less sanitary habitations obtainable through the Rent Act at cheaper rates. The same tale is being told by the Improvement Trust. These contentions are doubtless correct, but their verity cannot justify the action of Government.

Mr. Dubash supported. He said it was owing to the rapacity of some of the landlords in Bombay that the Rent Act was first introduced, but they found the present Government of Bombay taking sides with landlords, forgetting their duty of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. He said there was great distress prevailing in Bombay owing to the lapse of the Rent Act, and they must knock at the door of Government so that they could make them hear the difficulties of the people.

Mr. Nabibulla supported the resolution on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay. Mahomedans of the city were almost dumb, but that should not lead the public to believe that they were not sufferers. He now raised his voice on behalf of those dumb Moslems. It was not proper interest that Islam forbade, but it was usury, and therefore it was not honest on the part of some Moslems to say that that the Rent Act should lapse. Islam forbade many other things, but those were not denied to themselves by those very Moslems who were for the doing away of the Rent Act.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then moved a resolution that in view of the existing shortage of accommodation, increasing unemployment and the dull state of trade this public meeting requested the Government forthwith to undertake necessary legislation to relieve the people of Bombay from hardships and that the period of the Act as regards the dwelling houses be continued for a period of three years.

He said it was impossible for shopkeepers to remove their shops at the behest of their landlords and take away their customers also at the same time. There was a great dearth of housing accommodation in Bombay and it could not at all be solved by the building of a few tenements for the labouring classes of Bombay.

FANCIFUL METHODS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded. He asked whether Government had succeeded in solving the housing problem of Bombay by their rather fanciful methods of doing it. The housing problem was not at all solved and it was there still as bad as possible. The landlords in the city were waiting like bull-dogs to pounce on the tenants and to give notices to them to quit. The notices issued might number twenty to thirty thousand at least. He asked them not to sit quiet, but to call upon their representatives in the Council to act on their behalf.

Mrs. Hirabai Tata said the reasons for the extension of Rent Act were just and fair and the time had not yet come for its removal. They must discuss the question fairly and squarely, as all the civilised countries in the world had done. They must ask their representatives in the Council to take up the question seriously immediately, she said.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster moved a resolution authorising the President to communicate the resolution to proper authorities. He said the Governor had lost a golden opportunity of doing some good to the people.

Mr. Engineer seconded and the resolution was carried.

MANDALAY SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

REV. OTTAMA'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Rev. U. Ottama has sent a long telegram to the Viceroy giving his version of the riot at Mandalay and its cause. He attributed the disturbance which occurred while he was being taken in procession to the rashness of the police and says that his visit goaded some people to create a riot as they were unnerved because he was preaching against the separation of Burma from India. He adds that after the procession had been in motion without incident for an hour and a half it was held up by the police who told the people taking part to divert their route to appease the Union Party who were holding their quarterly conference at that time. When the procession was turning into the street directed, a storm of brickbats from houses occupied by the Union Party men fell on the procession. Rev. U. Ottama alleges that the District Superintendent of Police and his European assistants thereupon began shooting with their revolvers. Confusion ensued and the people in the procession retaliated and "a pitched battle raged for some time." After describing what he alleges to be the high-handed action of the police and how he was sent away from Mandalay he appeals to his Excellency to relieve the harshness of official repression under the pretext of law and order.

MANDALAY FIRING.

GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The following telegram has been sent today by the Chief Secretary, Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, to the Commissioner, Mandalay Division:—"The Governor-in-Council deeply regrets loss of life at Mandalay and hopes that wounded are doing well. He awaits your full report on the incident, but desires you in the meanwhile to convey his deepest sympathy to the relatives of gallant policemen who lost their lives and to Mr. Stewart and policemen who were wounded in performance of their duty."

PREMEDITATED ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Further official report regarding the riot at Mandalay says that besides two police constables who were already dead, another is very seriously ill and ten more are inpatients. One inspector had an arm broken and his head severely injured. Fifty-one police constables are being treated as out-patients for less serious injuries. The report also says that information has been received that the attack was premeditated and that many Pongyis collected at the road junction in advance of the procession and a van of the procession brought two carts along with it full of bricks.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Four laymen including one with an injury to his head and another suffering from gun-shot wounds, have been arrested in connection with the riots at Mandalay. The military police are searching all monasteries to-day. Two Pongyis, one of whom is the Secretary of the Mandalay District Council of Pongyis, were arrested this morning.

GULBARGA RIOT.

GENESIS OF TROUBLE

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

SECONDERABAD, Aug. 18.

When the news reached Hyderabad His Exalted Highness was pleased to command the despatch of troops cavalry and infantry from Hyderabad, which reached Gulbarga on the morning of the 10th August. The Reserve Police was also sent from Raichur and Hyderabad. Peace was, however, restored before the arrival of the troops. His Exalted Highness has been pleased to appoint a commission to enquire into the whole affair and the police is engaged in investigation and arresting the ring-leaders and culprits. Every steps is being taken to set matters right. There is no fear of further disturbance. Peace has been restored entirely.

NIZAM GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 18.

The following press communique from the office of the President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council has been just issued to the Associated Press:—The following is the gist of the official report received from the Director-General of Police and the District authorities at Gulbarga in connection with the recent sad disturbances between the Mahomedans and the Hindus of the place:—On the 9th Moharrum (Monday) the Hindus brought out a procession of the temple of Sharrappa. When the procession passed by a mosque the Mahomedans who were engaged in prayers and reciting the Quoran (Holy Book) objected to this and under the orders of the District Magistrate who arrived at the spot with the Talukdar the procession was sent back. Stones were thrown from either side but the police dispersed the mob. On the 10th Moharrum (Tuesday) while the Alam procession was passing the Sharnappa temple it was rumoured that someone was making water on the Alam from the upstairs of one of the houses near the temple. This enraged the Mahomedans and they entered into the outer portion of the temple and damaged glassware etc to the extent of Rs. 1,500. The police however succeeded in dispersing the mob. In the meantime the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of Police arrived from Hyderabad on the spot and tried to pacify the people. They also persuaded the Hindus to open their shops and impressed on them the inconvenience which was being felt by the public for want of grain etc. The Hindus refused to do so but promised to open the shops in case the procession of the Sharnappa temple was allowed to pass as usual. This condition was accepted by the police officers but the Hindu public gave an evasive reply stating that on account of lunar eclipse they would not be able to bring out the procession till Saturday. On the 12th Moharrum (Thursday) it was given out that the Hindus had broken a minaret of the gate of one of the mosques and that they had also broken the *alter* (mimbar). This hurt the religious feelings of the Mahomedans greatly and they gathered in uncontrollable mobs and expressed their readiness to kill and be killed. All attempts of the police to maintain peace were of no avail. A large number of rioters ran towards the temple and attacked it. They also tried to damage the neighbouring houses. Mr. Azizullah, the Superintendent C. I. D. who was on piquet duty near the temple tried his best to disperse the mob and was successful to a certain extent. The Mahomedan population were armed with swords, guns, lathies, etc. In his attempt to disperse the rioters Mr. Azizullah was wounded seriously by a bullet which is said to have been fired by the mob. The police had to fire at the mob with the result that one was killed and about 6 or 7 wounded. The rioters dispersed. Some temples are reported to have been damaged.

(Message is incomplete).

"SERVANT OF INDIA."

PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING NIZAM'S DOMINION'S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Aug. 18.

The "Servant of India" the weekly organ of the Servants of India Society has been prohibited from entering the Nizam's Dominions by the order of His Exalted Highness evidently as a result of the criticism of His Highness' administration which has appeared in the paper.

JAPAN LETTER

ASIATIC FEDERATION

DR. TAGORE'S SYMPATHY & ADVICE

KOREA & FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, July 18.

In the heat and fervour of anti-American agitations as well as demonstrations, strange things have happened in this country. A certain set of Christian believers were keyed up, just a few days ago, to the point of comparing President Coolidge with Pontius Pilate. Others demand that bonds between the American missions and Christian churches in Japan, should be severed as a protest against the passage of anti-Asiatic Immigration laws in the United States. "As a self-respecting nation, we should decline to accept any sort of further financial support from America" has been the keynote of a score or more of well-attended public meetings, composed largely of the Ministers of Gospel. "And it would be so unpatriotic", I was told by a friend of mine, a prominent pulpit leader, "if we were to continue receiving tainted money from the Americans for the object of teaching Christ's teachings to our brothers and sisters in Japan." Things have not been allowed to rest here.

THE INSULT HAS GONE DEEP.

While such outbursts of anti-Americanism were at the height of popularity, even among the followers of Jesus Christ; and public demonstrations to give vent to the national sense of indignation at the disgraceful acts of the American legislators were galore—everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country—an adventurous but misguided fanatic of a young man went to the ruins of the American Embassy in Tokyo and decamped with the flag of Stars and Stripes having hauled it down very quietly from the pole. This crazy young man is now in the meshes of law, awaiting his trial, while the flag was officially restored to the American Charge d'Affairs with all the apologies of the Foreign Minister reserved for such occasions. It goes without saying that this sad and foolish affair as was quite naturally expected, has been sincerely deplored by Press and public alike. The Taikosha, an anti-Bolshevik organization, to which the young man belongs, has also denounced this insane and childish act on his part, in the strongest possible terms. Notwithstanding all this, there is an undercurrent of sympathy also for the man as he was prompted by purely patriotic motives to commit such a daring feat in broad daylight. It shows, in the plainest possible terms, that the insult hurled from the other side of the Pacific has gone much deeper into the hearts of the people.

NOW WHILE THE SHOE PINCHES!

The "Hochi", a Tokyo daily, that stands for a better class of journalism in this country, had the following apt remarks to make in the course of one of its leading articles, a few days ago:—"Incited by the anti-Japanese agitation which has been only perfected by the American Congress, an attempt at an Asiatic Federation, which has been latently advocated, is steadily coming to the fore. This movement indicates that the Asiatic peoples have begun to proceed toward their final destination. The Japanese ought, in our opinion, to rally round this banner to guard their independence and interest. European civilization has already reached its climax, foreboding its decay at the present moment. Now the philosophy of Asia will achieve its brilliancy in the coming age. Japan must aid this rising tide of Asiatic civilization to attain the purpose of Asiatic reconstruction and to benefit the whole world." Now while the shoe pinches and the flush of War prosperity has disappeared, the clarion call of Asiatic solidarity is being heartily responded to by all classes of Japanese. The bitterness created by the American action and a deep sense of wounded pride felt universally in this country have proved timely incentives to arouse the Japanese masses to a keen realization of their own as well as the lot of their other Asiatic brethren. The other day, a group of prominent politicians, educational leaders and many other leading lights from various phases of life assembled together at the Head-quarters of the Seiyukai party and brought into existence "Dai Ajia Kyokai' or the Great Asia Society.

ARE THEY REALLY EARNEST?

From the galaxy of names, among the promoters of the Society, that appears in print, and from the well-prepared speeches full of zeal and ardour, that were delivered at the inauguration ceremony, one can not refrain from being impressed that they are all fired with an enthusiasm which it would be unjust to compare to the effervescence of a soda-water bottle. Politicians who have often occupied Cabinet portfolios and other occupying very high positions in society have pledged themselves to work for the unity of different races inhabiting the Continent of Asia as well as to exert all possible efforts for the promotion of their welfare so as to be able to present one united front when the opportunity arises to strike the blow. There is no doubt about it that the high personages who graced the assembly with their presence did so with a set purpose and a firm determination to accomplish something. It would be in the fitness of things if similar societies could be established in India, Persia, Egypt, Afghanistan and all other countries of our great Continent and efforts made to open up relations with all these kindred organizations.

DR. TAGORE'S SYMPATHY AND ADVICE.

The Bard of India, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's visit to these shores took place at a very opportune moment. It was while the iron was hot and some sort of soothing or sympathetic influences were urgently required. The great poet philosopher of Hindusthan was, during his sojourn here, acclaimed as the pride of the Orient and given popular ovations that very few visitors to this Island Empire have ever been destined to receive. The learned Doctor's sojourn in this country was a very short but pleasant one. Although rather late, it would not be out of place to say that both the hosts as well as their distinguished guest enjoyed it. The writer of these lines has been rather astonished to find the Poet's style as well as sentences after sentences from his writings or public utterances being made use of by a host of organizations calling upon people to be calm and not allow themselves to be swayed by sentiments at this hour of country's trial. Let me quote a few excerpts from one of the epoch-making addresses of Dr. Tagore before a very large gathering of what might be termed the cream of Japanese society in Tokyo. He first referred to the Earthquake disaster that befell this country on the first of September last year and while expressing his own as well as that of his countrymen's heartfelt sympathy for the Japanese nation and admiration for the sense of fortitude with which they came out of the ordeal, the "Ambassador" of India's dumb masses said:—

"This great calamity over which you can have no control, is providing you strength. Disasters only become disasters when we do not know how to deal with them. I have seen no sign of this in your faces and I can see that you have great resourcefulness in you. This will give you a great prestige among other nations. All great civilizations are built upon hundreds of ruins. Humanity has been respected by giving it opportunities to overcome obstacles, and humanity will offer you possibly a great opportunity to build upon the ruins. This earthquake, it has been a physical disaster to you, but unfortunately along with it you have received a great moral shock in your relationship with another people, and I know that you are greatly hurt at the insult. It was your calmness of spirit, bravery and courage which brought you out of the first disaster. But the other shock, that is a greater one because it was dealt you by human hands. Nevertheless, what I expect to see in you at this crisis you have shown—that is, the same dignity of spirit, calmness, patience and fortitude. If you can mount the first shock then you can mount the second one that has now come to you.

"My friends, you are on a trial to-day. The eyes of all countries are upon you on in this political calamity and you have to be very very careful how you behave. When some great tribulation comes to us, then is the time to bring forth the resources of our life. If you can find a hidden strength within you, you can fight this, and the future generations will be thinkful to you. You have discovered one thing, that this earthquake which has stricken you is a physical disturbance; you have also found another great fact, that your relationship with European nations has toppled down like your buildings. In one way your present shock is also only a physical one. Your status was one without any moral spirit, or it would not have toppled down like your buildings. It has no moral value. Now do you think it would pay you to break your heart over this?

But my friends, let me tell you that this shock was inevitable because it was not based on human moral relationship. Unfortunately, however, such disillusionment gives rise to our baser passions and we are eager to retaliate and revenge, but this is a great defeat. If the insult had happened to Western countries there would be agitations. Klu Klux Klanisms, and lynchings, but is it right that you should copy this? Would you accept moral defeat? I hope that your people will win,— that your spirit of generosity and patience which you always had will bury your passions. You have been gifted with wonderful self-control, and I should deplore it if there are any signs of decay of these great characters. And this is the time to prove the noble and great-heartedness of yourselves to the others who have treated you in this manner. I hope you will not show the weakness which you have borrowed from the western countries. I hope you will be saved from the disaster because that will be a great suicide, a moral death, which is worse than physical death itself."

KOREA AND FORMOSA.

Certain members of the Kakushin Club, a political party in the Lower House of the Diet, are advocating the establishment of an investigation organ for the study of problems arising out of the demands frequently made by the peoples of Korea and Formosa about the grant of self-government to their respective territories. This group of parliamentarians is considered to be very progressive in ideas as well as spirit, and has generally been found extremely sympathetic towards the national aspirations of Koreans and Formosans. The present Prime Minister, Viscount Kato, in one of his election speeches as President of the Kenseikai party, sometime ago, said that Japan should be prepared to extend self-government to both of its colonies, Korea and Formosa, in course of time. Now as he is in office the Kakushin Club members are reminding him of his erstwhile pledges by way of asking him to put the same into practice. It is a foregone conclusion that, even if Viscount Kato desired to take some action, the military pressure would be powerful enough to restrain him from putting at naught the traditional policies of the former administrations. Nevertheless, it is a happy sign of the times and a lucky augury for the future that a certain section of the intelligentsia in this country now feels for the inhabitants of Japan's so-called territories. A fairly large number of leading publicists have times without number urged upon the authorities to extend the franchise to Koreans and Formosans as well as to remove all sorts of social and political differences between them and the Japanese. The prospects are by no means bright but let us hope the incessant efforts on the part of our Korean and Formosan brothers will not prove futile and attain to the pinnacle of glory, in course of time.

THE LUXURY TARIFF.

The Government's bill imposing a uniform ad valorem traiff of one hundred per cent on all articles of luxury has been passed by both the houses of Diet. There was bitter opposition against the measure in the House of Peers but the tactics employed by the Government whips proved successful and the entire membership of the House with only a few exceptions had to let it pass without amendments. The contentions put forward by the Minister of Finance are that the economic position of the nation at the present juncture is such that the curtailment of unnecessary imports from foreign countries was of paramount importance.

SMASH THE DIARCHY.

(Continued from page 7.)

but there was no difference of opinion so far as the necessity of the measure went.

Sir Sivaswami:—Is it true that money was fairly given to comparatively less urgent needs.

Witness: I do not know except so far as the obligation to keep on a number of imperial service officers went.

President:—Would you dismiss these imperial service officers?

Witness:—I would not dismiss them, but where an officer was considered to be surerfluous, where there was substantive vacancy by retirement of that officer the Local Government should have abolished the post or at least appointed a member of provincial service.

Continuing Mr. Chintamani said that he was opposed to the appointment of the Satutory Public Services Commission so long as the Central Government was not made responsible to the Central Legislature; because it would perpetuate the control of the Secretary of State, and in an indirect way his objection to it would be much less if the Secretary of State's control was transferred to the Government of India. The introduction of complete responsibility in the provinces would in consequence lead to a highly organised party system.

Sir Sivaswami:—What in your opinion are the incurable and unavoidable defects in Dyarchy?

Witness:—There can be no commonness of purpose or interests if it will not be a cohesive Government consisting of individuals with the same political opinions or policies. It will not be a Government it every member of which will be equally interested in the success of the whole Government. There would be sectional interests playing the Ministers not caring for the reserved side and vice versa.

Sir Sivaswami: Do you think that the defects you have brought out in the memorandum can be cured by a change in the rules, or are they incurable?

Mr. Chintamani:—They are curable in minor parts, but the principal vice of the system is incurable so long as the system itself is not ended. The vice I refer to is that there can be no common purpose in the Government.

Sir Sivaswami:—Would you be in favour of a system of uneven advance in the provinces?

Witness:—No.

Sir Sivaswami:—Suppose, for instance, in certain provinces all subjects are transferred, and in other provinces only a few more are transferred.

Witness:—I would not make that difference.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom Mr. Chintamani said that the effect of the educational policy that was pursued by the United Provinces Government from 1914-18 was to retard its progress. It was in this way discouraging the private aided schools and the substitution of district board schools and yet restricting the number of the district board schools on the supposed plea of quality and efficiency. He did not approve of the Government of India Act. This was his view as a Minister and as a public man in the United Provinces and with some little acquaintence in the rest of the provinces. The trial given to Dyarchy, although lasted for three and a half years, was quite sufficient, and it need not be given further trial.

Sir Arthur Froom:—You were a witness before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Which of your views were adopted?

Witness:—The only view which was accepted was that the salary of the Governor of the U. P. should be increased. My idea of increasing the salary was to induce public men England for the post. The increase was given, but the object of the increase has not been achieved as you all know (laughter).

Sir Arthur Froom:—When you were selected a Minister you joined the Government with every hope of making the new constitution a success?

Witness:—Hope tempered by fear (loughter)

Sir Arthur Froom: During your Ministership considerable progress was made.

Witness: At all events we were moving in the right direction. Unfortunately that movement in the right direction was not maintained after the first year.

Sir Arthur Froom: You don't like Dyarchy after the experiences you have had.

Witness: No, Idon't like it.

Sir Arthur Froom: How many members of your Legislative Council dislike Dyarchy?

Witness: Almost to a man.

Sir Arthur Froom: Do all the members of your Legislative Council understand the meaning of Dyarchy?

Witness: Nearly all.

Sir Arthur Froom: You want the Committee to understand that the new constitution has not received in the United Provinces that trial that you hoped it would.

Witness: You are right when you put it like that.

Sir Arthur Froom: Had it been given a fair trial, do you think it would have gone on for ten years?

Witness: The results would have been less disappointing, but whether it would have gone on for ten years or not it is difficult to say.

Sir Arthur Froom: But ten years is not a long period in the life of a constitution.

Witness: It all depends on the nature of the constitution.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: And it also depends on the man who is asked to express the opinion.

Witness: Yes.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Chintamani said that the dissatisfaction against Dyarchy had grown so deep that small alterations here and there in rules would not meet the situation. The Council Secretaries if appointed should be the spokesmen of the decisions of Government. He did not want any member of the bureaucracy in the Legislative Council except members of Government and the Government Advocate. The officials were out of place as members of the Legislative Council.

Dr. Paranjpye: But how often had you to depend on official votes for carrying through your proposals in the Council?

Witness: Both Pandit Jagat Narayan and myself made it a rule that whenever there was an important matter and if we were able to succeed in the Legislative Council on the strength of official members' votes that we should treat it as a defeat and go out of office. Continuing the witness told Dr. Paranjpye that the constitution of Legislative Councils was such that there were sufficient checks in it against hasty legislation and there was therefore no need for a second chamber in provinces. The necessity of a second chamber might be felt if the present Legislature was differently constituted. The Legislative Council should be given the power to criticise the Governor for his actions so long as he got powers which he now exercised.

The President then asked whether in that case the Governor should not be a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Chintamani had no objection the Governor being a member in conclusion. Mr. Chintamani gave to Dr. Paranjpye an instance of the Government of India's interference in the matter of appointment of a superintending engineer by the local Government. In this a certain officer was appointed by the local Government. but there was another officer who thought that the appointment should have gone to him. He petitioned to the Governor who rejected the petition. In the same petition he also stated that unless promotion was given to him he would retire on proportionate pension. He complained that he had been superceded although the officer selected was eleven years' senior to him. (Laughter.) He appealed to the Government of India who referred the case to the local Government asking them to furnish the fullest information on the subject including the confidential reports about these two officers in original so that they might test the accuracy of our conclusions. The local Government entered a mild form of protest at not being trusted even in regard to the accuracy of the summary of facts. Then the Government issued a circular letter to all local Governments that a certain local Government had been found to be transgressing the orders of the Secretary of State in the matter of appointment of superintending engineers. That grave discretion had not been exercised in the matter of selection and that they should be more strictly bound by orders of the Secretary of State. Subsequently after two months the Government of India replied that they would not interfere with the orders of the Secretary of State.

A PARROT-LIKE CRY.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, witness said that under the Act the Governor was practically supreme and he as a Minister could not introduce any kind of measure without his permission. Witness had been told by the late Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) that there was nothing to prevent an enquiry being held before the statutory period of ten years.

Mr. Jinnah: Don't you think that it is somewhat parrot-like cry to say that the constitution must be worked for ten years however rotten it might be?

Mr. Chintamani: I have compared it to supercession amongst Hindus. My main objections against Dyarchy, said Mr. Chintamani to Mr. Jinnah, are that the Governor is not constitutional. There are practical difficulties in its working and there are fundamental differences as to the angle of vision between the bureaucracy and the Ministers.

Mr. Jinnah: Is it possible to continue Dyarchy if you allow the Governor to be a constitutional Governor?

Mr. Chintamani: There cannot be complete responsibility to Ministers even then.

Mr. Jinnah: In your province your Governor is an I.C.S. man and his angle of vision is different from yours—and this resulted in your resignation.

Mr. Chintamani: I agree.

Mr. Jinnah: If non-co-operators had entered the Council, do you think there would have been congenial atmosphere for the working of dyarchy.

Mr. Chintamani: No It would have been less congenial to the working of dyarchy.

Mr. Jinnah: What is your remedy for dyarchy?

Mr. Chintamani: Either full responsibility or a reversion to the old system of Government. As regards the Central Government witness had made certain observations in his memorandum. He stated that the Section 22 of the Act should be so amended as to transfer to the Indian legislature the power now vested in Parliament of sanctioning expenditure out of the revenues of India of expenses of military operations of the Frontier.

Mr. Jinnah examined the witness on this part of the memorandum.

Mr. Chintamani said that it appeared to him that the civilian members of the Executive Council had almost next to no voice in the determination of the army matters. (Sir Alexander Muddiman: You are wrong).

Mr. Jinnah: Do we hear that voice, Mr. Chintamani?

Mr. Chintamani: At all events we have not felt the effect of that voice. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah: In the United Provinces there is better harmony politically between Mahomedans and Hindus than before?

Mr. Chintamani: That is so.

Mr. Jinnah: Is there any difficulty in introducing provincial autonomy while maintaining separate communal representation?

Mr. Chintamani: I don't find any antagonism between the two. The electorates, said Mr. Chintamani later in the course of evidence, are sufficiently intelligent to understand the broad issues.

Replying to Sir Mahomed Shafi Mr. Chintamani agreed that the Inchcape Committee was appointed by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of State and that this Committee went into expenditure not only on the civil side of the Government but also on the military side of it. He did not know the *de jure* position of civil members of the Government in military matters but it appeared to him that the *de facto* position was that they had little or no voice.

Mr. Jinnah: But you heard the cry of the Government of India being a subordinate branch of the British administration.

Mr. Chintamani: Yes.

President: You said that the electorates generally are sufficiently intelligent to understand big questions?

Mr. Chintamani: Yes. Take the last election. The Swarajists got into a majority because the electorates believed their policy would bring Swaraj at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Jinnah: And the condemnation of the present constitution?

Mr. Chintamani: Yes.

This concluded the examination of Mr Chintamani.

MR. PRADHAN'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. Pradhan M.L.C., Bombay was next examined by the Committee. In his memorandum he stated that the scope of the enquiry was narrow and what was wanted is the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem of further constitutional advance. The possibility of transferring additional subjects to popular control before the expiry of ten year period was not excluded by the authors of the joint report. The non-official members of the Legislative Council of Bombay meeting as a committee to consider the question of the reserved and transferred subjects in October 1918 urged that full responsible Government should be introduced in Bombay Presidency from the very beginning Among the members then there were Dr Paranjpye, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna. Mr. Pradhan suggested that all provincial subjects should be transferred to Ministers and such a step he hoped would lead to cooperation of all parties with the Government in legislature in working the reforms The services in the transferred departments should be completely indianised and Ministers should have full control over them. The reservation of seats for Mahrattas and allied abandoned. Official members should be debarred from voting on questions relating to the transferred departments. The franchise should be extended so as to include those who possess a certain literary qualification though not property qualification. In the Central Government majority of members of the Executive Council should be Indians appointed from among the elected members of the legislature, that they should regard themselves responsible to the legislature in practice if not in theory and should resign in case of serious disagreement with the legislature. The control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed and standing committees should be appointed.

Mr. Pradhan was examined to-day only by the President and Sir Mahomed Shafi. His further examination been postponed till to-morrow.

Replying to the President witness said that one inherent defect it was against human nature. The Government must be one organic whole and under dyarchy there could not be genuine responsible Government even as regards transferred departments. He would not reserve seats for Mahrattas and other allied castes because there was a good deal of progress made by them during recent years and they were now so much organised that there was no necessity for reservation.

Replying to Sir Mahomed Shafi witness said that if Sind wanted separation from Bombay Presidency then he would not object to it.

Mr. Pradhan will be further examined to-morrow.

"A WELCOME SUGGESTION"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret to me that I have to differ from my esteemed friend Shriyut L. R. Tairsee. His suggestion of utilising the occasion of presenting the address to Mahatmaji for raising funds for flood relief is so bereft of gracefulness that I have to record my disapproval of the same.

What is the function that is to take place at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall? Is it for the reception of Mahatmaji or for collecting funds for relief? Two such functions cannot be combined as two swords cannot rest in the same scabbard. By doing so, the reception which is the primary object of the gatherings is reduced to a theatrical show and loses all its value. In fact if the suggestion of Shriyut Tairsee is adopted, it will be nothing short of prostitution of such a unique occasion It is not proper for a body like the Corporation to give mercenary aspect to a function organised by them to express their esteem towards a personality like Mahatmaji and which the citizens are invited to join.

When I say this, please do not imagine that I am indifferent towards the suffering of my countrymen in the South. Shriyut Tairsee seems anxious to save the executive from the charge of favouritism. In the first place, the Municipal executive, I know, is strong enough to take care of itself. But how is Shriyut Tairsee's suggestion of reserving 500 tickets for free distribution going to save the executive from the charge of favouritism? It is always there where the question is of selection If the tickets are issued according to priority of application and not by selection there will be little cause of complaint

In the end, I will only appeal to Shriyut Tairsee who is the proposer of the address that the recipient of the address is not placed in an awkward position by his insistance upon the adoption of his suggesting by the Commissioner.—Yours, etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRICUMJEE.

23, Bazar Gate Street,
Aug. 19.

TENANTS & LANDLORDS.

AN APPEAL TO THE LANDLORDS

The Secretaries of the Landlords' Association write:—

The attention of the Council of the Bombay Landlords' Association having been drawn to wild rumours and to some correspondence in the public Press to the effect that some of the landlords in the city of Bombay have, by taking advantage of the impending expiry by the 31st of August 1924, of that part of the Rent Act relating to the business premises, given notices to their tenants, increasing the rent by several hundreds per cent, the Council while not disposed to believe all sorts of exaggerated stories that are being circulated, take the earliest opportunity of appealing to one and all of the landlords to temper their demands, if any, for an increase in the rent with justice and mercy, in view of the existing unfavourable condition of trade and commerce. While doing so, the Council are not at all unconscious of the loss, suffering and hardship which the landlords have been put to for the past seven years, partly by the iniquity of the Rent Act and mostly by the equally iniquitous profiteering, systematically carried on by a very large number of tenants The Council are, however, of opinion that past grievances, of whatever nature they may be, should not be allowed to influence the future relations and dealings of the landlords with their tenants in such a way as to cause any hardship to the latter. In conclusion, the Council hope and trust that this appeal will receive due consideration at the hands of the landlords of the City, who the council fully believe, will co-operate with the Association in its endeavours to secure the common weal of both the tenants and landlords.

ALLEGED AVERTED COLLISION.

INCIDENT AT BYCULLA STATION.

Mr. R. McLean, Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company writes as follows:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey's in certain of the Bombay papers regarding an incident at Byculla Station on Wednesday. Mr. Nensey states that signals for both the Poona Mail and a Local Train were pulled off at the same time and but for someone on the Local Train having stopped it at a critical moment, a serious accident would have been caused.

I am not aware who Mr. Nensey's informant is, but in one respect he is entirely wrong. It is a mechanical and physical impossibility to give starting signals for both main and local lines at the same time. The signals are what is described in Railway work, ing as interlocked, and it is impossible to pull off the starter on the local line if the starter for the through line is already off, and vice versa. The public are therefore protected so far as mechanical contrivances can be taken, but in the case which Mr. Nensey mentions the human factor failed as it does occasionally fail in Railway working. The situation, however was rectified, not as Mr. Nensey would infer by the action of a passenger in the Local Train, but through the intervention of a supervising official of the Railway.

EXTRADITION WARRANT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

At the High Court to-day Justices Walmsley and Mukerjee delivered judgment in the rule obtained by Subodh Chunder Roy Chowdhuri who had been arrested by Calcutta police on telegrams received from Jodhpur State police charging the petitioner with embezzlement of Rs. two lakhs. It was alleged that the petitioner who was assistant treasurer of Jodhpur State drew two cheques for one lakh each and cashed them on at Ajmere and the other at Bombay. The present rule was issued on a habeas corpus application. Their Lordships held there should be an extradition warrant issued by the Political Agent to the address of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The telegrams received by the police did not contain materials which would justify the arrest of the petitioner without warrant. They directed the petitioner to be set at liberty. After his release the petitioner was re-arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded him to custody pending the arrival of the extradition warrant from Jodhpur.

"THE LAST STRAW"?

Under date 8th August, Reuter notifies that the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester have recommended the continuance of the policy of running short time in mills spinning American cotton for the rest of the year, owing to the slackness in trade. No other decision was likely, but it seems to put an end to hopes of an immediate drop in prices. Lancashire, however, it is noteworthy, views the last American official report on the cotton crop with extreme suspicion, believing that the estimated output will be greatly exceeded. Should, however, the official calculation prove accurate it "means," to quote a Manchester Paper, "another season of high prices and insufficient trade," and it is doubtful whether Lancashire can stand it, viz., without a series of company liquidations. Prices are not a reliable guide, we must look to quantities. The following is a comparative table of cloth shipments from the United Kingdom, the figures being given for the six months ended June in each year:

	Yards.	Value £
	Square Yards.	
1913	3,582,758,800	48,756,738
1922	1,850,860,000	63,394,014
1923	2,106,868,800	70,098,846
1924	2,224,012,700	76,635,829

A short American crop again this year would be the last straw.

However, as indicated, Lancashire, notwithstanding what it considers the calculated pessimism of the official prophets, continues to believe that September will see raw cotton on a lower price-level—a conviction based on the probability, according to private forecasts, of an outturn of 12,000,000 bales, against 10,000,000 bales in the current season, and only 8,000,000 bales in the preceding year. The Egyptian crop has touched record figures and the increased output of Indian long-staple is not without importance, and, indeed, offers the best hope of future stability by establishing cotton manufacture on a lower, yet still profitable level of prices.—"Capital."

Economic & Financial Review.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Members of the Legislative Assembly are supposed to be in the nature of a fly which every spider with its little cobweb in a corner wants to catch in its meshes. This time it is the proposals of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee which have made so many men anxious from their selfish point of view and desirous of catching the wary fly in their cobwebs. The favourite argument, which has been ridden almost to death, of Anglo-Indian critics and businessmen, is that they are all working for the poor taxpayers of this country whose interests it is the only aim and mission in their life to safeguard. This is merely another form of the claim put forward by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy about their being the *Ma Bap* of the peasantry of the land, a claim which was so well exploded by the late Sir Pherozeshah and a claim which they have recently forgotten very wisely to advance at all. The mercantile community and the Anglo-Indian press, however, do not appear to have got over their illusions of considering themselves as the real friends and benefactors of the taxpaying classes and whenever any question comes forward affecting high finance or politics they trot forward their favourite hobby of the interests of the tax payer and the poor. A very lively and instructive instance of the vapourings and lucubrations of these self-constituted guardians of the poor and the taxpayers of this country is seen in a contribution on the Mercantile Marine to the "Times of India." The writer who signs merely as H. H. does not condescend to disclose his identity but it appears that he is one of the constituent elements of the octopus of British shipping which has taken India in its grip and does not want to leave its grip till compelled to do so. Mr. H. H. begins his article with an effort at ingratiating himself with the Indian Legislature and with public opinion at large. Thus he writes: "If ever proposals made to the Indian Legislature required free discussion by the people it seems evident that these particular ones (proposals of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee) do; unless public opinion is aroused to the seriousness of the situation there is every likelihood that the Committee's recommendations may be accepted in their entirety." There are two phenomena which are worth marking; one is that the Indian legislature, which is otherwise looked down upon, is here invoked with a view to help the Anglo-Indians in throwing away recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee; another is that public opinion, for which neither the Anglo-Indian commercial community nor the Anglo-Indian press has ever appeared to care a jot, is asked to be roused to the so-called seriousness of the situation and to protect British Steamship Companies from having their vested interests encroached upon. The Anglo-Indian commercial community cannot be so gullible as to think that such tactics will win Indian opinion to their side and make the Indian remain satisfied with the *status quo* with reference to Indian shipping. And yet such is the confidence begotten of success on some occasions or other that the Anglo-Indian commercial community hopes to mislead the Indian public opinion even on such a national issue as the mercantile marine. Both the Indian Legislature and public opinion must be aroused—I agree with Mr. H. H. so far—but they must be roused into demanding even more than what the Mercantile Marine Committee has recommended and not to throw away this the first chance which has been offered by an alien Government to revive the Indian shipping.

TRAINING FOR THE SEA.

Sir Arthur Froom lent his lukewarm support to suggestions of the Committee regarding the training for the sea. H. H does not go even to this dangerous length, as he cannot believe that Indians have got even the instinct for the sea which monopoly he has reserved evidently for members of the Anglo-Saxon race. An Anglo-Indian writer does not think anything of making his sentences and words as full of contempt as possible even for the children of the soil he lives in, for he has got the very comfortable illusion that he one of the lords of the land and that no dog can bark at him. When the case is weak pour contempt and contumely upon your opponents. Thus H. H. observes "The Committee quite correctly state that Lascars concerned have proved efficient and reliable." He, however, cannot let, go this sentiment without tacking on to it his vitriolic p. s.: "they however do not add "when properly led and handled." This postscript takes away all the effects of the pronouncement of the Committee for the meaning intended is quite clear that Indians unless they are led and handled properly by those lords of the creation viz., Britons, will never fit for any task. After thus complimenting the Indian people, H. H. compares the suggested training conditions for the sea with dancing school conditions insinuating that proposals of the Mercantile Marine Committee for training fall far short of what he conceives to be the real and ideal conditions. As a matter of fact, proposals made by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee are based upon the standard of education in evidence in other countries and yet it is now the professed mission of all the opponents of the very idea of an Indian mercantile marine to revile at the Committee which first had the vision of at least recommending that India should get her own mercantile marine. Such suggestions and recommendations do not fall in with the ideas prevalent in the Anglo-Indian club-land where they are not still free from the illusion of expecting the Indian people always to play the part of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their foreign masters. As I wrote in a recent review, the Anglo Indian commercial community believes itself to be the keeper of the financial conscience of this country. Albeit this financial conscience is rather an elastic theory, calling forth protests and expenditure when Indian interests are involved and winking at the huge wastes of money when the Anglo-Indian interests or the interests of the Services or anything, in fact, which affects the interests of rulers are concerned. Thus H. H. finds much to protest against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum for the training ship. His prejudice to the scheme leads him to commit even a blunder in giving the number of boys in actual training; 25 boys will be taken up each term and as the training will be for two years it means that there will be a hundred boys at a time on the ship. So the expenditure which he puts down at Rs. 7000 per boy per year will be reduced to just half the amount. One wonders how many Anglo-Indian traders and businessmen compare the expenditure of an English soldier in this country with an Indian soldier and come to the conclusion that a British soldier being far more expensive has or should have no place in this land? How many of these keepers of our financial conscience have ever protested against the huge expenditure at different Government Houses? How many of them have protested against the colossal waste of money by the Public Works Department, Development Department and all such departments as well as by that greatest spendthrift of all the military department? Where is their economic conscience gone when all these questions are involved and why is their Scotch-thriftiness roused only when they find expenditure proposed or likely to be incurred for placing India on the basis of a self-respecting nations? Has any nation ever considered seriously any argument which would on the grounds of economy deprive it of self-protection in times of war or denude it of such national necessities as would reduce it in international competition to a second or third rate Power? Why then are these grounds of economy urged to keep India down as helot, for that is what it amounts to when it is said that the projected expenditure is too large to be incurred for giving training to Indian lads in mercantile marine? The Mercantile Marine Committee have recommended that Government must also provide suitable navigation schools or classes where the youngmen may be coached for their examination. Even this does not find favour with the critic in the "Times of India" who asks, "how the European officer on this coast has got on all these years without such advantages." It is an unthinking and ungracious cut, as European officers get all these advantages of training in their respective national countries.

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES.

H. H. develops a still greater bitterness when he comes to deal with Chapter III containing the Committee's proposals for the development of an Indian mercantile marine. He waxes eloquent over the services rendered to the Indian public by the British shipping companies observing that "It would, atleast, have been interesting to place on record that British ships have successfully carried third class passengers on this coast at rates which are considerably below those obtaining in any other part of the world." Even British merchants will perhaps refuse to put on the robe of sanctity offered to them by H. H. Whatever else British merchants may be, they are not yet known as working in any part of the world for the sake of mere philanthropy and charity and if third class passengers have been carried at lower rates surely these British shipping companies have not lost anything in the transaction but have every year paid huge dividends to their shareholders besides carrying on large sums to their reserve. These lower rates were meant for killing competition and eliminating all the Indian competitors from the field and not for the purpose of showing any special generosity or philanthropy towards the poor as this worshipper at the alter of British commerce and shipping appears to imply. H. H., perhaps, is so innocent and individual that he has never heard of grievances of Indian third class passengers travelling by ships belonging to British companies! He can very well see some of these passengers and get his impression corrected, for then he will find that these passengers have almost always been treated as so many herds of cattle, and that any decent treatment was almost always conspicuous by its absence. And yet he has the impudence to call these third class passengers as "beneficiaries" of British shipping companies! He makes just further on one of his many impertinent and ignorant statements when he says that "the statement concerning these *non-Indian companies* is made explaining that their deck, engine room and saloon staff are composed entirely of Indians, that the offices in posts, where their agencies are established are staffed by Indians, and that the upkeep of the ships themselves (apart from the Indian labour employed in loading and discharging them in every Indian port) provides regular employment to thousands of Indians. Under the circumstances detailed above surely the term *non-Indian* is somewhat of a misnomer." I called this sort of reasoning ignorant. Perhaps it is not ignorant but it is deliberately mischievous, for the writer cannot be unaware that with regard to all these different staffs only the lowly positions are reserved for Indians. Nobody doubts this and nobody questions this, for ever since Lord Macaulay's Education Bill for rearing a race of clerks for the East India Company, it is the deliberate policy, however perverted and short-sighted it may be, of the Anglo-Indian commercial community to employ Indians as clerks and to all the lowly positions for which they cannot get at the same cheap rate of pay Englishmen from the United Kingdom. It is this employment of cheap sweated labour which enabled British shipping concerns to earn dividends and it is this which makes men like my friend Shapurji Saklatvala to strongly protest against the Anglo-Indian industrial and commercial concerns here swelling their profits and dividends by the employment of low-paid Indian labour.

DRIVING OUT BRITISH SHIPPING.

H. H. is palpably aware of the trend of the present movement and he realises with his masters or friends in whatever relation to British Shipping he may be that the days of British shipping on the Indian coast are numbered; whether it is 15 or 20 or 25 years, it is now definitely certain that the octopus shall leave its hold at least of the coasting trade. And hence he makes his strong attacks upon the proposals for licensing and establishing the licensing authorities. It may be remembered that the Committee has made a suggestion that Government by means of a loan should purchase one of the existing British Lines on the coast, run it with Indian directors and in time with Indian officers and engineers. With regard to this H. H. observes: "Yet the suggestion is now made that India without a trained staff, without a personnel for one ship let alone a fleet, what is even more important, without a sea tradition, would search the pockets of the Indian taxpayers to raise a sum to maintain a gold brick scheme of this nature. With a thousand and one channels in which money can usefully and profitably be employed, is it suggested that it should be poured into the pockets of a class of hitherto successful speculators, whose only claim on the country is their nationality?" Every country has considered that it is its very fundamental duty to have its own mercantile marine and its own navy, however, much it may cost to the taxpayer. What will the British people think of Mr. H. H., supposing he starts the proposition there, that instead of the country spending so much on the upkeep of its navy and mercantile marine it should rest satisfied with having its trade carried in German bottoms and its coasts protected by French submarines? And yet this is practically what he says with regard to this country!

H. H. perpetrates a positive libel when he says India is not a seafaring country. If he had cared to study Indian history he would not have had the hardihood to say this, for even so late as in the time of Akbar there were 40,0000 ships only plying on the Ganges river. India from the very ancient times had got always a powerful shipping of her own in which trade was carried on with the farthest countries then known. The building up of an Indian mercantile marine is merely question of reviving all the latent instincts of sea-faring life among the Indian people and not creating any new instinct there. This myth of particular races and particular nations having an instinct for particular avocations has long since been exploded. It was a myth believed in as almost a sacred truth by people of the stamp of H. H. that it was the instinct of races of Europe and specially of Britishers to rule over the Asiatic countries and that it was the instinct of Asiatics to be ruled by European races. Let H. H. take a note that this myth along with other myths has been exploded and that Asiatics now believe it to be their mission to hold Asia for Asiatics without its being made a dumping-ground and an open field for exploitation by European merchants, traders and shippers. H. H. attempts at the end some caustic humour by saying "neither would it encourage the victimisation of the Indian investors at the hands of shipping companies promoters." H. H. must be knowing the well-worn proverb; 'people who are living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.' The Alliance Bank affair is the most recent and upto-date glass-house and Englishmen should be very chary of casting stones at others in the way of insinuations and innuendoes so long this costly and ghastly glass-house stands.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

MILL-OWNERS CONSIDER QUESTION OF ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

A general meeting of local Millowners Association was held yesterday when the question of abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty was discussed, and it was decided to empower Shet Kasturbhai their representative in the Legislative Assembly to deal with the situation as it arose.

A discussion also took place on the circular recently issued by the Inspector of Factories regarding the inspection of mill structures by surveyors. It seems that a number of mills took objection to these circulars saying that a single accident should not be responsible for a generalization of this type and that mills were generally responsible for their structures, and any additional responsibility would place an uncalled for burden on them. Thereupon it was decided to discuss the matter with the Factory Inspector. It was also decided to ask the Managing Committee to prepare one set of rules regarding operatives of all mills which is not the case at present.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 19.

Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

Streefkerk, Coerkemp, Calcutta.
Soudan, Randall, Shanghai.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Bristol, for Calcutta
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Moriaka Maru for Kobe.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Streefkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Streefkerk, 3823 tons, Captain J Coerkemp, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4218 tons, Captain J G Randall, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Company's steamer Alavi, 2157 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, August 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karagola 3647, Durban, 20-8, M M & Co.
2 Naldera, 8794, 23/8, M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda, 4590, K'chi, 26/8, K N and Co.
5 Morocco 2467, Hull 25/8, J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi N F, L. Edwards Ld
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 25/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Margha, 5091, Madras, 22/8, M M & Co.
9 Craconia 4762, Trieste 1/9 L Triestino.
10 Circassia 4327, Liverpool 3/9 Graham & Co.
11 City of Bristol 4355 Calcutta 22/8 F F C & Co.
12 Nagina 4089, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 26/8, J F and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basreh, 22/8, M M and Co.
5 Chenab, 2157, Barcelona, 23/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway, 3287, N.F., N.F., A Gule and Co.
9 Gogra, 2151, Cal, 21/8, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Rena 2885, Colombo, 18/8 Graham & Co.
14 Bamora 1878, Bana, 27/8 M M & Co.
15 Alavi, 2157, Jeddah, 20/8, T M and Co.
17 Havildar, 3086, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

H Karachi 125 N F, N F, R Assaria & Co.

EXPORTS.

August 19.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—2500 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahamad; 1267 cwt groundnut oil cake A Bhanji & Bros; 4000 cwt linseed oil cake The Alliance Trading Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake The Alliance Trading Co; 1000 cwt teelseed oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co; 500 cwt mawra oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes Turner Morrison & Co Ltd; 2001 cwt myrabollams Mathradas Bros; 2000 cwt safflowerseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 133 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 48 bales wool Meyer Nissim.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—5265 cwt linseed oil cakes A Bhanjee & Bros; 787 cwt groundnut oil cakes A Bhanjee & Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 4000 cwt mawra seed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 5000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 3000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 3,000 cwt mowra seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd. 700 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for London:—50 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 5 bundles lamb skins Md Ib Abdul Karim; 2 bundles woollen carpets H S A Yezdi; 4 bales fox fur skins D S Jewan Singh; 6 bundles lamb skins F Hajioff; 5 bundles woollen carpets F Hajioff; 9 bales sheep skins tanned The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 30 bales cotton cuttings rugs Wahmer & Co Ltd.

S S Margha for Constantinople:—21 bundles woollen carpets J S Narag & Sons; 10 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff.

S S Margha for Selonica—10 bales cotton yarn G Radhakisondas; 12 bales cotton yarn J David & Co Ltd.

S S Morocco for Middlesbro-Dock:—1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co Ltd.

S S Morocco for Hull:—2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 8772 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 5000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Naldera for London:—3000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Leith—40000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—16000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S City of Baroda for Hull:—2300 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S City of Baroda for Dunkirk:—10000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Cracovia for Salonica:—20 bales cotton grey yarn The Central India S W & M Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice—1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton Gy Khimjee Visram & Co; 3000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Khimjee Visram & Co; 110 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Chenab for Dunkirk—275 bales cotton Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Chenab for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe—40 cwt sandlewood Sadulsing Kanmal & Co; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 800 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd; 208 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagova:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—580 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagasaki:—550 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—10 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—1 bale cotton Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 19.

S S British Soldier, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—From Abadon:—6063 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Alavi, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—From Jeddah:—21 cases species; 1 bundle species.

From Aden:—8 packages empty pots. 24 packages ivory.

S S British Fern Agents Shaw Wallace & Co Ltd—From Abadon:—76787 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Lahora Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Cardiff:—8236½ tons coal.

S S Barpeta Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Bushire:—2 bundles species; 128 bags almonds; 36 bags cummin seed; 217 bags A kernels; 8 bundles wool; 19 jottas assofotida.

From Bahrein:—17 tins pearls; 11 bundles skins.

From Linga—4 bundles specie.

From Busrah:—3379 bags wheat.

From Mahommerah:—201 bundles attari; 14 bundles wool 14 bales cotton; 10 bags linseed; 61 bags gum.

From B/Abbas:—334 bales cotton; 37 jottas cotton; 45 bags almonds; 38 bags dates.

From Muskut:—799 boxes dates; 3678 bags dates; 1265 mat bags dates. 859 bags sardines; 78 crates pomegranates; 2 bundles species; 1 packet currency notes.

From Karachi:—48 bags sugar; 100 bags apricots; 1035 bags cotton seed; 474 bales cotton; 18 cases biscuits; 84 bundles wool.

S S Chybassa Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Rangoon:—2200 bags rice; 102 bars pigiead; 9130 pieces teak tea boards; 4287 bundles teak tea boards; 20034 bundles teak scantlings; 91829 pieces teak scantlings; 2409 pieces planks; 3798 pieces teak squares; 727 pieces teak posts; 90 pieces teak beams; 115 pieces teak decks.

From Badagara:—1450 bags cocoanuts.
From Tellicherry:—360 bags cocoanuts.

NEW POSTAL MAIL CONTRACTORS FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We beg to bring to your notice that the statement published in a letter by The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd. in your issue of 18th is extremely misleading as regards The Bombay Garage premises at Apollo Bunder are concerned. The premises known as Bombay Garage at Apollo Bunder are our own property and the strip of land adjoining to our premises and at the back of our premises with the stone structure commonly known as Post Office Stables is the one our competitors are going to occupy on the termination of our contract on payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 1,550.

Our customers who have been misled by the paragraph will kindly note that we shall continue to render the same service to our customers in our present building at Apollo Bunder and that the work of opening new cars, body building and painting, which are carried on in Government Postal Stables, will be done by us in our commodious premises at Chowpatty opposite the Band Stand.—Yours, etc.,

F. M. CHINOY & CO.
Proprietors,
The Bombay Garage.

Aug. 19.

(Continued from column 6).

Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hoosenbhoy and H C Chocksee's Nadir Shah.
Mr S M Kanji's Summerton.
Mr R T S's Costa Rica.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. H Kadum's Rajput.
Mr M Shaffi's Taj.
Messrs A Abbas and K K Shirasee's Musal.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ramban.
Mr D H Cassum's Shahabad.
Mr Fetulla Isak's Moscow.
Mr Buder bin Alwash's Muzyed.
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and N E Patel's Daas.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's Bukmais.
Mr Mahomed Attiya's Hammar.
Mr M B Wacha's Alma.
Messrs S Mohaita and E Kadum's All Clear.
Mr V Vithaldas's Sanderson.
Mr Diamond's Moon.
Mr T M Goculdas' Mishrif.
Mr T M Goculdas' Lutchman.
Mr Faraj bin Soap Shap's Swari.
Messrs Khataf bin Saif and Esmail Hashum's Zamilzada.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah.
Mr Heath's Sagab.
Mr Heath's Zaidan.
Mr E Mahomed's Star.
Mr D D Ghista's Jerwan.
Mr M Ryan's Sylvanmore.
Messrs. KH Contractor and H Hassanally Honeysuckle.
Mr. Marks' Squire.
Mr K Hoosain's Pauladina.
Age Cumberally's Eshel.
Mr S R A Wahab's Latif.
Messrs. S R A Wahab and D Andrade's Lahore.
Mr S R A Wahab's Mosan.
Mr A K Essa's Masbook.
Messrs D D Ghista and Ahmed Hurgany' Midas.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Maxim.
Mr Mujeed Jurgis' Caesar.
Mr Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Dildhar.
Mr A R Taha's Tumaran.
Mr N E Patel's Witness.
Mr A Khan's Sea Spray.
Mr M J Lala's Commission.
Messrs. Noble and J D Crawford's Yildiz.
Messrs. A M Shamlan and A S Fezi's Pale face.
Mr Ebrahim Gasebi's Dhareen.
Mr H Curselee's Last Day.
Messrs. N A Kazi's Cossack.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
Dr. J E Bharucha and Mr G T Mawson' Bahadorjung.
Mr. M Ali Asker's Arab Night.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Baronet.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kelvin Boy.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nafa.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Don't Care.
Mr Eve's Rose Hill.
Mr Eve's Chieftain.
Mr Eve's Mandil.
Mr Moosa Fame' Faithful.
Mr T M Goculdas' Rarity.
Mr T M Goculdas' Sheboob.
Mr T M Goculdas' Zohad.
Mr T Harrison's Shahzada.
Mr Heath's Dirrah.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr. E Kadum's Alder.
Mr C Chhotalal's Vazirulmulk.
Mr R H Gahagan's Khayum.
Mr. Eve's Apollo.
Messrs A S Fezi and Rambhoy Kashibhoy' Karikata.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

5TH DAY

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 18th August, 1924:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnart's Bay.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennian.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Bell Metal.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Quarryman.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr. Eve's Flaming Orb.
Mr. Eve's Plymouth Rock.
Mr. Eve's Schichallion.
Mr. Eve's Dick Turpin.
Mr. Eve's Eddy.
Mr. Eve's Knight of Clomud.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Gaurisanker.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Solo Bridge.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Starshot.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wasp.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Rabaito.
Mr. Heart's Magical.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Belle Voyagense II.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
Nawabzada Sayeed Nzzafar Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr R. Gujadhaur's Prague.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Allington.

THE YERROWDA PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Mr. T. M. Thadden's Divide.
Mr. T. M. Thaddens' Hatchford.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Magical Mike.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser Kirl.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Eurorette.
Mr. P. G Singhanee's Mist.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Voltage.
Mr. Eve's Night Watchman.
Mr. Eve's Green Malt.
Mr. Eve's Dialect.
Mr. Eve's Bridal Blush.
H. H. Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Foreman.
Mr. Vernor's Unruly.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Orland.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Floreal.
Mr. Kilso's Huon River.
Mr. Kilso's Harry Tate.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Carton Piers.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Belvedere.
Mr. P. M. Cursetjee's Husky.
Mr. R. H. Jackson's Princess Fari.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Golden Fancy.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. F. N. Garda's Chumney.
Messrs. C. N. Donetil and E. R. Hartley's Kildoon.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. Syed Mustapha's Come On.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Apple Blossom.
Mr. M. Ali Asker's Fearless.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and T. Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. Heath's Zara.
H. H. Maharaja of Dhar's Devotion.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's The Knut.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Stormont.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Sandra.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nurse Bobs.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Springlet.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Laghnas.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
Mr P G Singhanee's Nikolaki.
Mr. K Latjee's Glass Rock.
Mr Rustom Boman's Milk Maid.
H H Aga Khan's Lowborn.
H H Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Nawab Mir Mandi Ali Khan's Mary's Lamb.
Mr T M Goculdas's Ojira.
Mr T M Goculdas' Catchup.
Mr Frank's Ermite.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr T Harrison's Britomart.
Mr S M Kanji's Pin Money.
Messrs. M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Longcoat.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina.
Capt. J B Browne's Corisande.
Mr. J C Galstaun's Gilray.
Mr J N De Souza's My Realm.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. Heath's Island Lord.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby.
Mr N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr N A Kazi's Duckbird.
Mr and Mrs G Wesche-Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr G Bell's Mimi.
Mr R H Gahagan's Krempion.
Mr R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr R H Gahagan's Precious Lass.
Mr A M Khairaz's Pendant.
Mr M Ryan's Luzmi.
Mr R S Captain's White Dart.
Mr M J Lala's Woosali.
Mrs C N Wadia's Talma.
Major A W Molony's Martenora.
Mr G L Lyon's Siki.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr H Hassonally's Ornate.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Khataf.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Sahoo.
Messrs H Kadum and E Kadum's Million.
Mr M T Kazrani's Kamel.
Messrs. A K Essa and Abdulla Jusub's Sannayet.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Don't Care.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nafa.
Mr Eve's Commander.
Mr Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. Moosa Faraz' Faithful.
Mr T M Goculdas' Rarity.
Mr T M Goculdass's Sheeboob.
Mr. T Harrison's Shahzada.
Mr A H Shushtary's Johur.
Mr. Heath's Dirrah.
Mr A M Khairaz's Guinea.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr C Chhotalal's Vazirulmulk.
Mr M M Talib's Confederacy.
Mr R H Gahagan's Khayum.
Mr R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Mr A Geddis' Aerial Mail.
Mr A M Hassan's Huntsman.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.

(Continued in column 5).

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding their ANNUAL SALE of BLOODSTOCK, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th September, 1924. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots to be offered for sale will be received at 3 Bethasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to 20th August, 1924, when the sale list will close.

LORD OLIVIER AND INDIA.

THE LORDS' DEBATE

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

The "Saturday Review" writes:—

With but few exceptions, our most dangerous enemies in India in recent years have owed much of their influence to our own errors of attitude and policy. Some have been lifted out of merely local and temporary notoriety by prosecutions so inopportune or half-hearted that the seditionist was thereby guaranteed the halo of martyrdom without being crippled for mischief. Some have been given an authority to which they could not otherwise have attained by being solemnly counted, by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State, among the representative thinkers of that minority of Indians whom Mr. Montagu described as "politically minded." It has remained for Lord Olivier, however, to give the most unrestrained official testimonial imaginable to an Indian enemy of Great Britain who is condemned and repudiated by all Indian Nationalists not utterly devoid of scruple. According to an informant of Lord Olivier's who may or may not be identifiable with Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Das is "a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Mr. Gandhi in saintliness of character." According to Lord Olivier himself, he is "unquestionably a man of high and admirable ideals on behalf of his country, which ideals he has finely and uncompromisingly expressed." It is true that, on Lord Olivier's own admission, Mr. Das is "very near to being convinced" that India can secure political liberty under Great Britain only by "appeal to organized force, or, failing this, to secret methods aiming at outrage." But what of that? What of his responsible association with a Nationalist public resolution expressing admiration for the character and motives of the murderer of an innocent Englishman? Mr. Gandhi and members of Mr. Das's own following having been shocked by the resolution: "it is not necessary for the British Government to assume an attitude of high moral condemnation of Mr. Das as a politician on this account."

Such, in the debate in the Lords on Viscount Peel's motion, was Lord Olivier's contribution to the maintenance of British prestige in India and to the encouragement of the friends and servants of Great Britain in that country. He bestows this remarkable testimonial on a venomous and irresponsible agitator, whose words and acts are widely disliked even in Swarajist circles, but we find in the Secretary of State's speech no word of praise for those loyal Indians who, always under abuse and often in considerable danger, remain far from convinced that organized force and secret methods aiming at outrage are the sole means of political progress, and who, falling short of the saintliness ascribed to Mr. Das, still observe the coarse, work-a-day morality without which India would be reduced to bloody anarchy. For the Services, to be fair, Lord Olivier has words of sympathy. Some at any rate of their financial and other grievances are such as, in his opinion, no reasonable person can argue about. The case for at least the mitigation of hardships proposed by Lord Lee's report is strong. But in Lord Olivier's logic it does not at all follow that relief should be prompt, even though the report urged only the minimum on which agreement could be secured and was framed on the supposition that it would be adopted as a whole and without delay. The Indian Legislative Assembly wishes to consider the Lee proposals, and that is enough to delay action or even decision by Lord Olivier. That the Assembly is a body packed with men who would gladly squeeze British officials out of India by economic pressure, or any other, troubles him not a bit. He is even oblivious to the still more serious objection that, as the covenants of the superior Services are directly with the Secretary of State, the Legislative Assembly has no competence in the matter.

And as Lord Olivier would in some sort allow this responsibility, which is peculiarly that of the Secretary of State, to be shared by the Legislative Assembly, so he would allow the revision of the crazy Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, a task strictly reserved by the Act of 1919 for Parliament and the year 1930, to be either in part carried out or at least prejudiced by the Committee instituted in India and by subsequent agitation in that country. Not even Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford dared to contemplate the smallest shifting of responsibility in this matter from the shoulders of the Secretary of State and Parliament, and there is not the slightest excuse for the course into which, with denials and assurances, Lord Olivier is drifting. It is in truth absurd that an inquiry should be directed to small pieces of grit in the machinery of Indian administration when obstruction by those who should be helping to work it and attempts at sabotage are so obviously the main causes, after the folly of the designers of the Constitution, why it does not work. If there is any case for inquiry into petty defects in the working rules, there is an incomparably stronger case for inquiry into the hostility and incompetence of a high proportion of those Indians who are supposed to be co-operating with our officials in India. But indeed that whole experiment is damned in the opinion of those who have eyes by the fact that it can be kept going only by frequent exercise of precisely those benevolent autocratic powers which it was designed to render obsolete. When Lord Olivier is obliged to acquiesce in the total independence of the legislature with which the Central Provinces are now being governed, irony is indeed perfected.

That political India, a country containing but two or three millions out of the huge population of geographical India, is made ridiculous by the present situation is not of great moment. What does matter is the effect on the lives of scores of millions of simple Indian ryots, who never desired any political experiment, and who suffer when important departments, transferred to quasi-popular Indian control, are denied funds by Indian votes in the provincial legislatures. The difficulties in Bengal are apparently to be circumvented by a special financial ruling, and so far the covenant in the Central Provinces is managing pretty well. But if the experiment drags on, the loss to India, where education and sanitation have made inadequate progress under even the old system, must be grievous. Nor will there be any political gain to set against it. Why should the interests of the great majority of Indians be sacrificed in order that political opportunities may be given to a minority the members of which mostly either decline to use or deliberately abuse them? If transferred departments are rendered unworkable by those given control over them, they ought to be effectively transferred back to British direction.

A PERPLEXING TASK.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

No member of the Government has a more perplexing task than the Secretary of State for India, who on Monday was required to make a statement on Indian affairs in reply to Lord Peel, his immediate predecessor. The Canservative challenge was based chiefly on the claims of the Indian Public Services, as set forth in the report of the recent Commission. Lord Olivier was able to reply only in vague terms, for no important decisions can be made until the report has been debated in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Nor could Lord Olivier say anything very definite on the confusion brought about by the Swarajists in certain provincial administrations, other than that the Government must be carried on, if necessary, as in the Central Provinces, without the assistance of the Legislative Councils. Whilst unreservedly condemning the wrecking tactics of the Swarajists Lord Olivier seemed to be taking all possible pains to make out a case for Mr. C. R. Das, even in respect of his defence of patriotic murder. He had been he said, "informed by a high authority on Indian politics that Mr. Das had the reputation of being a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Gandhi himself in saintliness of character." Lord Olivier, we suggest, should examine the grounds of this surprising judgment, which has assuredly been received in Bengal, and especially by Mr. Das's friends, with wonderment. Meanwhile, it is being said that Mr. Das is planning a visit to England. Lord Olivier and the Indian Office have as good reason to encourage that enterprise as the Gandhists have for ridiculing it. The Swaraj leader, it should be remembered, is also Mayor of Calcutta. If he is coming to London it can hardly be as the champion of aggressive Non-Co-operation.

"SINGULAR SPEECH."

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:

Lord Olivier has added greatly, we suspect, to his own and Lord Reading's difficulties by the singular speech in which, on July 21st, he met the request of Lord Peel for a statement on Indian affairs. He could not, in the nature of things, say anything to allay the misgivings as to the Indian public services, of which both Lord Peel and Lord Lee had spoken; but he should have been able to clear away some of the misunderstanding created in India by previous statements of his on the subject of the Swaraj Party and its methods. It was, however, on this subject Lord Olivier used words which are certain to raise a fresh storm in India, and to be quoted against him so long as he remains in office. He spoke of Mr. C. R. Das, the Bengali Swaraj leader, not only as "a man of high and admirable ideals," but (quoting "a high authority on Indian politics") as "a particularly upright and scrupulous politician, second only to Gandhi himself in saintliness of character." This is we imagine, the first time that Das and Gandhi have been linked together as kindred types of Indian saintliness, and Lord Olivier must prepare to have his "high authority" rather scornfully challenged and to hear the gravest remonstrances against the curious phrases in which he strove to explain the recent acts and utterances of Mr. Das and his associates. We find it almost impossible to accept the speech as a considered Cabinet statement. But if it is not that, what is it?

"VEXATIOUS DELAY."

The "Near East" writes:—

The interest of last week's debate in the House of Lords centred in the Secretary of State's reply on the three points raised by his predecessor, the Lee Report, the situation in some of the provinces, and the question of amending the Constitution. Lord Olivier's statement was, as usual, very hard to hear, but, comparing some of the different reports, we gather that it contained little nourishment, though it was formally and bureaucratically correct: The India Office is working very hard on the Lee Report; the provincial Governors can, and will carry on the constitutional question is still in the stage of inquiry, and no judgment can be formed. What puzzles us is Lord Olivier's attempt to whitewash, or, rather, greywash, Mr. Das's now notorious act of homage to the memory of a wretched murderer. In one breath we are told that this gentleman is of upright, even saintly, character, and that his act of homage was probably a piece of deliberate deceit, intended merely to frighten the British public. Surely it would be wiser to face the facts without imputing motives. Whatever his character or his intentions, Mr. Das has publicly taken up a position in which he is supported by his own faction, but condemned by a majority of the extremists, and his action constitutes a fact which will not frighten the public in the least but will certainly tend to confirm its distrust of some of the elements which the ferment in India has recently brought to the surface.

The debate was also marked by a spirited plea from Lord Lee of Fareham for prompt acceptance of the report of the Commission over which he presided. There was, of course, nothing new to be urged but he marshalled the familiar arguments forcibly and effectively, and obviously he had the House on his side. Here again Lord Olivier seems to us to have attempted to prove too much. He claimed in effect that the India Office needs at least six months to deal with the report. The Commission spent just about that time in recording a large mass of evidence, and formulating its conclusions thereon, so that, to justify his claim, we must infer either that the India Office is not equipped with sufficiently high gear, or that the old machine would not stand the strain of its employment. The fact is that due deference has been shown to the desire of the Legislative Assembly to consider the report at leisure, and we take it that the India Office is accommodating its pace to the circumstances. There is nothing discreditable in that though the delay is naturally vexatious to those who want to see the matter cleared out of the way, and there does not seem to have been any real necessity for saying anything more.

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CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, August 20).

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3449-21—Subnis and G. Hirachand Ramchand and another, v Gautamchand Bhaichand, Dharansi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

57-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi Manekram Madanlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Jugganath, Ardeshir H D and Co.

311-24—Shah and Ch. Balubhai D Shroff v The Bank of Morvi Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

447-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunjdharam v Abdul Tyab Cassamji and ors, Judah and S.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

98-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co. v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4560-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors, Wadia G and Co.

463-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd. v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

4173-23—Madhavji and Co, Gordhandes Mulji and anr v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

3883-23—Shroff and L. Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M. Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

258-24—Manohar and Co, Atmaram Harichandra Rane, v Sanla Sadoo Rajpure, Manilal and K.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

5145-23—Captain and V, His Highness Sultan Oomer Bin Amar Shamsher Nawazjung Bahadur and another, v Shavacksham D Daver, Vachha and Co.

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Essoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.

1467 24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Goolji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others. In Person.

1155-24—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.

816-24—DaFas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

335 24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2459-22—Raghwaya N and Co, Shrilal Ramashwar Podar v Harinarayan Onkermal Kerawala, Matubhai J and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
SHORT CAUSES.

851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chapra v Shariff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholkar and J.

2161-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Karsondas Mulji and another v Goculdas Damodar and others, N C Dalal and Co, Dabholker and J.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Bosho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3590-23—Smetham and Co, Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5231-22—Kanga and Co, Motilal Lalubhai, v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

39-23—Little and Co W Doyle and another v L L Telly and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3256-22—Tyabji D and Co, Aminaboo, wife of Esmailji Lookmanji and another, v Adamally Rahimbhoy and another, Mantri and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh and another Amarchand and M.

3537-23—Parelkar and M, Sadashiv Laxman Thosar and another, v Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, Dubash and Co.

4642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co, v Gomtibai widow, Raghnaya N and Co.

3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4706-23—Malvi M B and Co, Govindas Tulsidas, v Liladhar Madanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Malvi M B and Co.

984 23—Ferreira and V, Nathibai widow, v Bachubai widow, Pandia and Co.

3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khisty, v T Bottia Shah Gillini, Crawford B and Co.

1735 24—Thakoredas and Co, Gorakha Shivlal Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read very carefully Sir Purshotamdas' reply; but we have failed to understand the grounds on which he would justify his claim to press these Bills in the place of the larger measure for an effective gold standard, which, he agrees with us, is the only sound monetary system for India. Instead of explaining these grounds, he askes us to put forward necessary Bills embodying the national demands. Does this mean that he is prepared to abandon his *interim* measure in favour of the more comprehensive proposal?

Sir Purshotamdas says "If we can get to the pre-war position there is no artificial control of exchange". We are inclined to doubt if Sir Purshotamdas means what he says. Perhaps there is a printer's error in the composing of this sentence. For we cannot imagine any one who has given thought to this question seriously urging that if we return to the pre-war condition we shall have got rid of all artificial control of exchange. Sir Basil Blackett in his last speech before the Indian Merchant's Chamber clearly stated the nature of this artificial control: If we altered the ratio to 1sh. 4d. gold as suggested, I maintain, that the new ratio would be equally ineffective so long as we did not take further steps so to manage or manipulate the currency as to secure that the ratio 1sh. 4d. gold were reached and were maintained.

But there is a still more amazing statement in Sir Purshotamdas' letter: He tells us "Government comes only as one more operator and my Bills will tend to obviate the necessity even for this." But we ask: What about the unlimited sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State? And how are his Bills going to obviate the necessity for these sales? One might think that if 1sh. 4d. gold is to be effectively maintained the mechanism of Council Bills and Reverse Bills will play as great a part as they ever did in the past.

We do not understand even now how Sir Purshotamdas' Bills are a step towards the realisation of an effective gold standard. We regard them as hindrances to the ultimate adoption of the gold standard, as they will involve further additions to the token currency, not merely by the fresh coinage of rupees but also by the addition to the notes which may be brought about by the operations of the paper currency reserve under the claim to re-valuation of its gold portion. The only measure which we could regard as a *first step* towards the adoption of the gold standard is the stoppage of further additions to the token silver currency and further issue of notes on the backing of rupees. Any demand for more money in the country should be met either by the issue of gold coins or by the issue of notes backed up by gold only. Sir Purshotamdas' Bills instead of securing this will achieve just the opposite result. Will Sir Purshotamdas still reconsider his position?—Yours, etc.

P. A. WADIA,
G. N. JOSHI.

Bombay, August 15.

EXPORT TRADE IN CATTLE.

POONA SUPPORTS PT. SHAMLAL NEHRU'S PROHIBITIVE BILL

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Aug. 18.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Poona was held this evening at the Sarwajanik Sabha under the presidentship of Dr. Lohokare, M.L.A., to support Pandit Shamlal Nehru's bill in the coming session of the Assembly to prohibit export trade in cattle meat. Messrs. Gunjal, M.L.C., Chintaman Rao Vaidya and Rao Bahadur Hanmantrauji and others spoke in support of the resolution.

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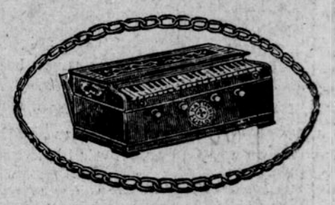

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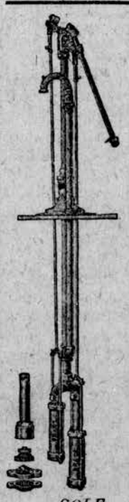

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